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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

What Will Dewey Do?

WITH the Fall, the election campaign in the U.S. goes into high gear. Since Mr. Dewey and his Republicans are almost certain to win, we are naturally chiefly concerned with discovering—as far as one can discover anything in any country from election speeches—what they are likely to do on certain issues that affect us Canadians most vitally.

There are three subjects we shall be watching for. First, what are they likely to do about the Marshall Plan, on which world prosperity and our own overseas exports now depend so heavily? Will they really go through with it, as such leaders as Mr. Dulles and Senator Vandenberg seem determined to do, or will they just pay lip-service to it and, when the time to vote the money comes around, kill it by starvation?

Second, will they go back on the Trade Agreements policy under which the Democrats have cut, perhaps by one-half to two-thirds, the sky-high level to which the Republicans had raised the U.S. tariff in the two inter-war depressions? Thriving Canadian exports of cattle and copper and lumber and dairy products and many other supplies were cut off by the Fordney-McCumber Tariff in 1922 and the Smoot-Hawley Tariff in 1931. It would be nice to think that the U.S. might go forward towards free trade. Just as England, the leading industrial nation, adopted free trade a hundred years ago to the great benefit of herself and the rest of the world, so the U.S. might do so now. Unfortunately this is too much to hope, especially after the grudging and limited extension which the Republican congress gave last spring to the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

Finally, and perhaps most important, what is Mr. Dewey going to do in the face of a business recession? His own instinct, to judge as far as one can from what he did as Governor of New York State, will be to move in quickly with liberal expenditures of government funds, learning from New Deal experience what is wise and what is wasteful. But many of his friends and advisers, in Congress and out, will urge him to "give private enterprise just one more chance," that is, to let falling prices and wages, and rising unemployment, "do their work." If so the United States, and the rest of the world including ourselves, would be in for disaster. It would indeed be the last chance of private enterprise; it would be the end of it.

How to Get Housing

THE Trades and Labor Congress wants a special session of the Ontario legislature called within three months to make "more substantial efforts" towards the provision of low-cost housing. By low-cost housing the Congress does not of course mean housing that is cheap to build; it means housing that is partially paid for by the public authorities so that it will be cheap to rent or buy. We approve of the general idea, but we should like to see a little cooperation towards its realization from some of the T.L.C. unions.

The real bottleneck in house construction is the supply of labor available for building and for the making of materials. That supply can be increased only in two ways—by the enlistment of more workers and by the increase of the work done by each existing worker. There are no unemployed workers in these trades in the country, and the unions are equally resistant to the dilution of the labor force by immigration and to the increase of the working hours of those already employed. Those working hours are vastly reduced from what they were a few years ago, and the featherbedding conditions in many of the industries involved are notorious.

Mr. Eccles, chairman for many years of the Federal Reserve Board of the United States and one of the most liberal thinkers among

(Continued on Page Five)

—Photo by Karsh

Despite heavy responsibilities in connection with railway freight rate increases, the Hon. Lionel Chevrier, Minister of Transport, will be a delegate to the U.N. Assembly in Paris beginning September 21st.

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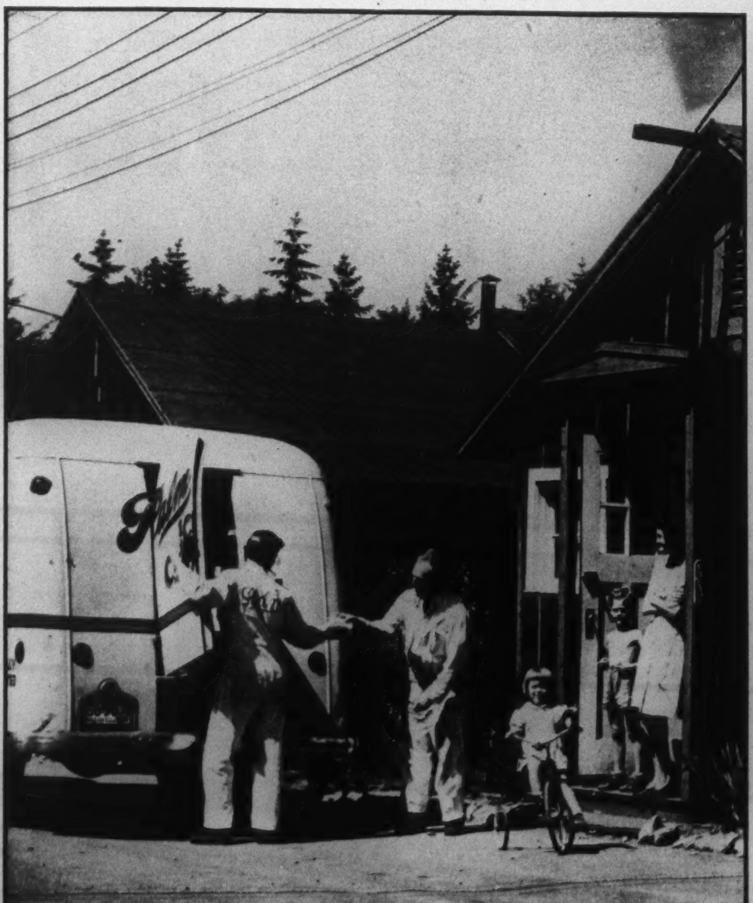
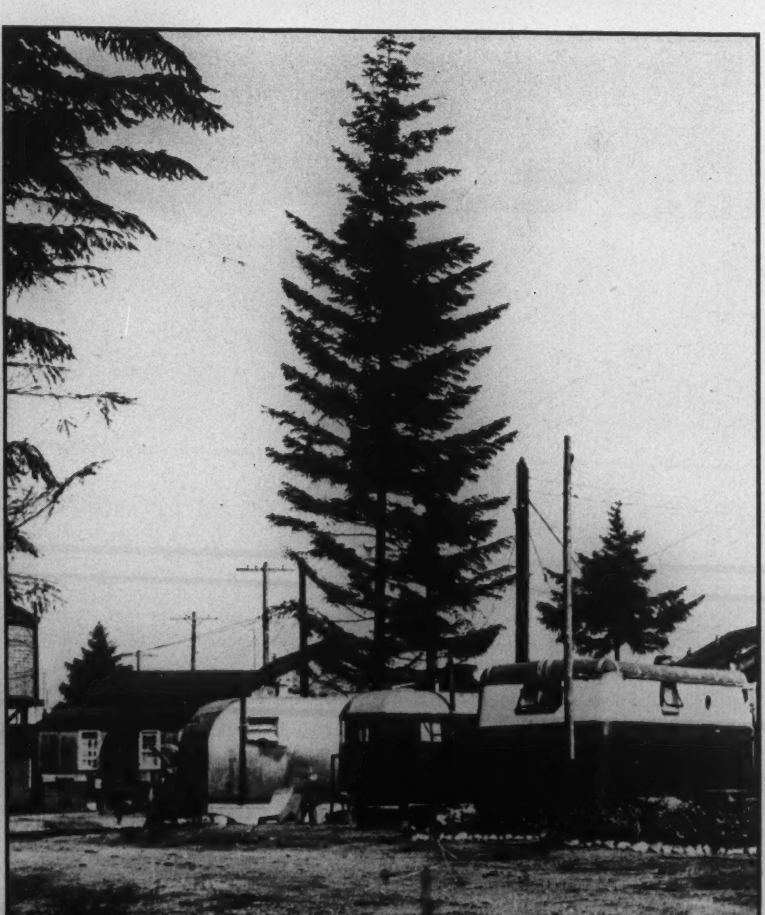
This U. of B.C.
Veterans'

By Marjorie Freeman Campbell

Despite the proved success of D.V.A. university training, the inadequacy of most living quarters has not made for happiness and concord for married veterans. These pictures show the way the University of British Columbia met the problem.



The University of British Columbia determined to house its veterans on the campus. The start made with a former . . .



. . . forestry training camp used by the army during the war grew into Acadia Camp, with one- and two-suite huts and trailers.

IT WAS a glorious day on the campus of the University of British Columbia, on the outskirts of Vancouver. In the warm wash of sunlight three children played at hopscotch in a space formed by a rectangle of trailers and tar-paper huts. A fourth, younger child pedalled solemnly along the path which skirted the homely entrances and their small rock gardens.

Borne softly on the breeze that stirred the branches of the lofty evergreens surrounding the camp came the crowing of a cock. The children noticed it.

"Let's go to the farm," said one little girl.

The other paused in the intricacies of the game, balancing stork-like on one leg. "We can't today. Sonny has to get the mail from the store." She hopped, waving her arms. "And I have to help papa with supper. It's mama's night to work late." She finished in a rush of jumps.

"Tomorrow?" queried the first child. "It's your turn, Sonny."

"Uh-huh," agreed the other. "Tomorrow."

Fresh air, sunshine, the farm with its chickens, cows, woodlands and wide fields—"Lots of leeway for children running about," as one mother expressed it: these are assets which weigh heavily against the liabilities of inconveniences and restricted quarters with U.B.C.'s campus-housed veterans.

Freedom For All

Not only married servicemen with children but childless couples and single men find compensation in the country setting of the university with its space and freedom, its easy access to beach and forest.

With the University Training Program for Canadian war veterans now in its fourth year, enough time has elapsed to estimate certain of its features.

Does campus crowding, an inevitable result of the influx of service personnel into Canadian universities, impair studies and student morale?

From results at U.B.C. with its veteran enrollment of 4,339 during 1947-48—almost 14 per cent of the Dominion total veteran enrollment for the same period—one may draw a fairly accurate picture of the Training Program as a whole.

For the year 1947-48, 90 per cent of the student veterans attending U.B.C. gained promotion to the succeeding year, a figure somewhat better than the veteran average for the whole of Canada, and one comparing favorably with the average of civilian promotion.

Moreover, of the vets who passed their year, an encouraging number attained scholarships, honors and awards; in the different groups—old and young, married and single, long and short service—the married, older students with lengthy service proved most successful.

Married Vets' Problems

Yet married students are the ones beset to the greatest degree by problems of cramped income and cramped quarters.

To augment allowances received from the government under the Department of Veterans Affairs, most service wives work. "My wife's putting me through college," grinned Bernard Watts, a third-year mechanical engineering student at U.B.C. "And that goes for practically all the wives in camp except the few with young babies."

"Of course you don't work yourself!" retorted Lee Watts. She ex-

Program Preserves Marriages

plained "Bernard surveys at the Vancouver airport in his spare time."

The young ex-serviceman glanced about the cosy, attractive trailer with its built-in daybed, its books and radio.

"When it comes down to brass tacks," he observed, "it's the University that has made this possible. There isn't one of us who doesn't realize that and isn't grateful."

Mrs. Watts lifted a pan from the electric stove where she was preparing dinner and setting it in the sink, turned on the water.

She nodded emphatically. "Five dollars ground rent a month for everything. All we had to do was back in and be connected." She gestured through the picture-windowed end of the trailer across the fields to the purpling woods. "All that. Bernard's degree. Recreation in camp. Company—why I haven't been lonely since we arrived. And one of the nicest things: everybody in camp is on the same level. No wonder we're grateful!"

Exceptional President

This is the universal attitude on the campus towards U.B.C., its faculty, and in particular its exceptional President, Dr. N. A. M. MacKenzie.

Canadians as a whole do not appreciate that it is largely due to the vision and initiative of Canadian universities that practically all of Canada's veterans who elected to take advantage of the University Training Program were able to do so.

To be sure, the universities had the collaboration of the Provincial Departments of Education, the Federal Department of Labor and the D.V.A. Without the assistance of these bodies in providing intensive pre-matriculation courses to permit able student veterans to comply with university matriculation requirements in a minimum of time, it would have been impossible for some 24,000 vets, minus matriculation standing, to qualify.

In the final analysis however, it is the universities which have had to bear the brunt of the invasion and it is to the university that the veteran, almost without exception, voices his appreciation.

Where To House Them?

To meet the problem of housing, different faculties have adopted different methods. Toronto made use of the buildings at Ajax, fifteen miles distant; McGill resorted to Dawson College in St. John's, some twenty-five miles away. U.B.C., however, determined to house its servicemen directly on the campus.

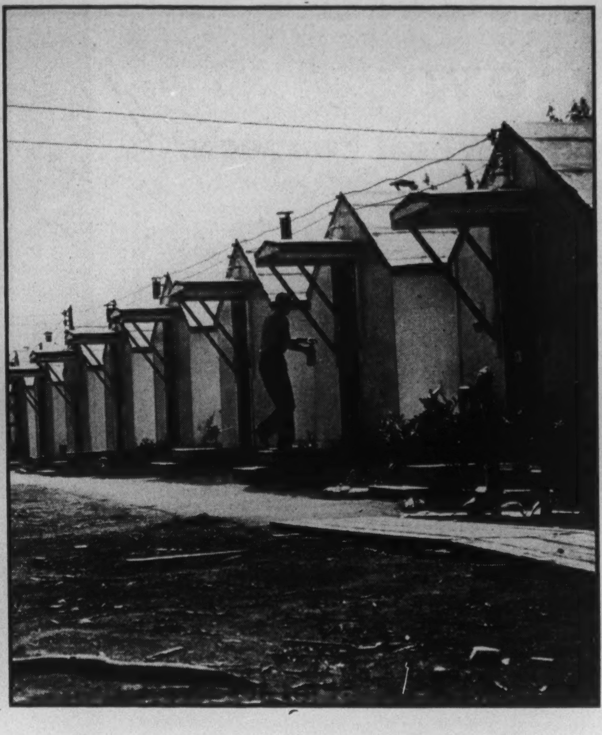
It may safely be said that in its handling of the veteran repatriation scheme U.B.C. has made Dominion history. Not only was it Canada's youngest university, with a total registration in 1944 of 2,500, but it also possessed no official student residences.

Although it opened its doors in 1915, not until ten years later was the first session of the new university held on the present location. During the interval, classes were conducted in buildings in downtown Vancouver, which, because of their wooden construction, were irreverently termed "shacks" by the students.

While the University owned a site at Point Grey on the outskirts of Vancouver, consisting of a 548-acre campus and an adjoining tract of approximately 3,000 acres intended to provide University revenue, it was only by a vigorous crusade—"The Campaign" — waged with parades, demonstrations and house-to-house

(*Continued on page 15*)

U.B.C. President Dr. Norman A. M. MacKenzie lives with his family in Acadia Camp; is shown in living-room of his two-hut home with his daughter Susan.



Huts were procured by Dr. MacKenzie; their installation and remodelling cost $750,000.

System of baby-sitters helps everyone.

Most vets do part-time jobs during vacations. Bill Northy paints . . .

. . . camp buildings. Men are not allowed in women's quarters, so Madeleine MacDonald does a quick mending job for Howarth Wolfe through window.

Almost an assembly-line procedure—babies take their bath in the camp laundry.

Superintendent C. P. Armour hands out laundry at Acadia Camp. U.B.C. vets all agree that campus crowding has brought out the best in them.

Ottawa View

Better Wheat Prospects

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

NOT much noticed in eastern Canada, a minor miracle of considerable consequence to Canadian affairs has been taking place on the prairies over the past two months. That is the recovery of the grain crop, from a very threatening situation late in June, to prospects well above those of last year, and not far behind the long-term average. A crop failure in western Canada this summer would have had several very undesirable effects. Barring unforeseen disasters, this has been averted; and indeed, if prospects go on improving to the end, the final yield may be substantially above the official forecasts of last week.

What makes the recovery so notable is, first, that the long-term tendency is for the grain prospects to deteriorate from July 1 onward, due to drought, hot winds, insects, rust and frost; and second, the recovery this summer is almost precisely the reverse of what happened a year ago. Last year the hot rainless weather in the month of July was so unfavorable over so wide an area that wheat prospects fell during the month by a hundred million bushels at least. This summer it would not be much of an exaggeration to say that the outlook at the end of July was a hundred million bushels better than at the beginning.

The additional hundred million bushels of wheat, assuming for the moment that the normal hazards of autumn are successfully met, and that it is actually threshed and hauled into elevators mean more to the economy of Canada than might appear on the surface.

Prairie Influence

There was a time, not so many years ago, when the influence of the prairie cereal harvest on the whole industrial and commercial life of Canada was so profound that it received far more prominence in the financial pages of eastern Canadian newspapers. A very large part of the industrial distress of the 1930's was the direct consequence of the appalling decline in the purchasing power of the prairie farmer due to small crops and ruinous prices. This interdependence has been blurred in the past decade by the war and by the growing diversification of Canadian industry, but it has not ended. Those additional 100 million bushels of prairie wheat (ignoring for the moment the very important effects of much larger yields of coarse grains, rye and flax which the better weather guaranteed) mean of themselves an additional $100 million or so in purchasing power of which the whole of Canada will feel the benefit in due course.

"Sugar Loaf, Rio," painted by the young Montreal artist, Jacques de Tonnancour, during his stay in South America, is a recent addition to the National Art Gallery in Ottawa.

External Trade

The recovery of the western wheat crop to a figure not far short of the average or normal yield is particularly important in the current external trade picture. The light harvest of 1947 left Canada with inadequate export supplies, with the result that during the past ten months it has been impossible for this country to supply its traditional customers with wheat and wheat flour to the extent they would have liked. Many orders have had to be turned down. A light crop again this summer would have made the situation worse. There was talk here at the beginning of July of a wheat harvest as low as 275 million bushels. Allowing for our firm contract with Britain, of 140 million bushels, and assuming that domestic requirements for all purposes would have been around 110 million bushels, this would have left a mere 25 million bushels for all our world customers for wheat and flour. For a second successive year we should have been unable to meet the needs of our traditional customers, in a trade the maintenance of which is of very great importance in Canada's long-term export trade position. These buyers, representing as many as seventy or eighty countries altogether, would have had to obtain wheat from the United States, Australia or Argentina, if not the U.S.S.R. Markets once lost might not be easily recovered. If the official estimate of 372 million bushels for the 1948 crop holds good, any such danger will now be averted. Canada will be able to meet all reasonable requirements of her old customers without difficulty.

Foreign Exchange

The additional 100 million bushels for export mean a great deal, also, to our critical foreign exchange position. Whether handled through E.R.P., or sold to countries with "hard" currency surpluses, the sale abroad of an additional 100 million bushels of Canadian wheat will add around $200 million, it would appear, to our favorable balance of trade. Depending, of course, on the terms of sale and the destinations of the wheat, it will also add a very substantial amount to Canada's reserves of U.S. dollars. The officials responsible for watching Canada's dollar situation must have found it difficult to believe that by sheer good fortune a combination of cool weather, and plentiful and timely rains over the prairies should in a matter of five or six weeks have tossed a windfall of a couple of hundred million dollars in foreign exchange into Canada's lap.

In these estimates, the assumption has been made that wheat prices will not break sharply on the world market in the next year or so, and in view of the colossal harvest in the United States, the very much better crop in Europe, the reported bumper harvest in the U.S.S.R., this assumption may be fallacious. There seem to be reasonably good grounds, however, for believing that Canada will be able to dispose of her 1948 surplus at an average figure not much below $2 a bushel. Assuming that Canada will have a total of 260 million bushels for export, there is a firm contract to ship 140 million bushels to the United Kingdom at $2 a bushel.

The price at Chicago is protected from collapse by U.S. legislation. Though the effective purchasing power of the importing countries might not otherwise enable them to purchase as much wheat as they need, the provisions of E.R.P. will help to overcome this. Canada's traditional customers for wheat and flour are still keen to buy in substantial quantities, many of them have the needed exchange, and authorities here do not anticipate any difficulty in disposing of our entire exportable surplus this coming year at figures close to current quotations.

Back to Normal Prices

There is still another favorable aspect of the larger Canadian wheat harvest which, taken in conjunction with the near record crop of wheat and the all-time record corn crop in the United States, may prove to be the most significant of all. There is little doubt that successive spurts of inflation over the past two years both in Europe and North America have been sparked by cereal shortages and crop failures. One has only to remember the disastrous weather in Europe in 1947, and the abnormally late spring in central Canada last year (which cut feed crops in half) to see the close connection between outturn in the fields and the general behavior of price indexes.

Light wheat harvests spell high bread prices. Failure of barley, oats and hay crops send up the price of meat. Higher prices for bread and meat drive up wage rates. Increased wages mean higher costs, and pave the way for the next round. Some economists say that cereals led the way in the current postwar inflation and will lead the way back to more normal prices. If greater production is really the answer to inflation, then this year's wheat harvest should have a steadying effect. This year's European crop, estimated on July 31 at 387 million bushels over that of a year ago, coupled with a near-record U.S.A. harvest, and a Canadian crop close to normal (and a hundred million bushels higher than looked likely on July 1), should guarantee that the world's cereal deficits are for the moment close to being met.

The improvement in prospects in western Canada may even settle the point as to whether Canada should extend further credits to Britain. In the light of U.S. contributions to E.R.P., it has been proposed that Canada should participate on a smaller scale. Up to now, our critical shortage of U.S. dollars has made it necessary to say No. If the prospect of an additional hundred million bushels of wheat for export seems to insure Canada against dangerous depletion of our dollar reserves for the next few months, the government here may feel able to shoulder a bit more of the burden now being carried practically alone by the United States.

CITY NIGHT

ROME had her Colosseum, ancient Greece
The grandeur of its Parthenon, but I
Have this tall night lit with its changing fire.
For all its stolid stone and clamorous cry
The city is no less a living thing
Than those old cities which are names in speech.
Its windows throb with light, its swift roads run
To numerous objectives out of reach,
While in its arteries the lifeblood flows
Of man in his variety of guise:
The lovers and the lonely; faces touched
With secret hungers, laughter or surprise.

Carthage and Tyre were sifted under sand
Long ages since. The ancient gods are gone
And there is nothing left of those white towers
Which made a glory out of Babylon.
But here life echoes with a ringing sound.
These things are real; the thunder and the rage
Of wheels along bright corridors of stone
Sounding the vibrant heartbeat of an age.

R. H. GRENVILLE

WALK IN THE WOODS

THE pine trees against the sky
Tufted; orange light beyond, and the bare
Branches of oak and birch; the grey-
Green moss under the foot, carpeting.
Greys and greens and browns; and the autumn
Woods all silent.
And you said
"The trees are beautiful without their leaves."
—Perhaps they are dead. Perhaps
They will awake in the spring:
But am I now dead? Never to wake again?
And but a ghost?
And you,
A spectre of that which is lost to me?
Warm spectre, mocking a ghost?
—I cannot yet give up the autumn woods;
All these may be
Phantasmagoria, and most unreal,
Yet must I cling,
Nor can I yield
This dream, this ache,
This light among the empty autumn trees,
For any excellent reality.—
Unto this path my feet must turn.—
Here I, a ghost, must walk,
And you, warm spectre, mock.

GOODRIDGE MACDONALD

Passing Show

THE next-to-last thing we would want to do is to keep the Red Dean of Canterbury out of this country; the last thing we would like to do is to listen to him while here.

•

Betty Jean Ferguson, who is now Miss Canada for 1948, works as a receptionist for a dentist in downtown Halifax. We have no doubt that many a Haligonian tooth is suddenly in need of repairs.

•

Mr. Garfield Case is making a bid for the Prog.-Con Leadership. From what we hear, he is likely to get the name Hopeless Case.

•

SASKATCHEWAN TRAINS HUNTING DOGS —headline in last week's SATURDAY NIGHT. Sic the capitalist, Towser!

•

Matthew Halton tells us the Reds do not want war, but he didn't mention anything else that they don't want.

•

Book Review

Tell me not in mournful numbers
Reading in bed is bad for you.
Here's my recipe for slumbers—
Toynbee—just a page or two.

J. E. P.

•

Now if Newfoundland had only thought of it, she could have insisted on the admission of margarine being one of the conditions of her annexation to Canada.

•

Last week the union workers of the U.S. had been "enslaved" by the Taft-Hartley Act for just a year—the best year the unions have ever had.

•

Of course it is always open to Mr. Lomakin to throw himself out of a window.

•

Toronto had a plague of praying mantises last week, which seems quite natural for the City of Churches.

•

Short Poem on Retirement

"The Captains and the Kings depart."
It may be so, but not Mackenzies.
When they get ready, then they start.
Tell Louis to assuage his frenzies.

•

The Toronto Police Commission says that in apprehending criminals the use of fire-arms is to be "a last resort". Now if the criminals will reciprocate everything will be fine.

•

Lucy says it is evading the issue to talk about Newfoundland being annexed on March 31, when everybody knows the fiscal year begins on April Fool Day.

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The Front Page

(Continued from Page One)

that country's financiers, stated the other day that one of the first steps necessary to combat inflation is for governments to stop encouraging "a housing program in excess of the amount of labor and materials available". The amount of labor and materials available can be increased only by a change in the policies and attitudes of organized labor.

The volume of employment in the construction industries rose by 11 per cent from 1946 to 1947. The labor income of the same industries rose by 36 per cent, which means that the average remuneration per worker rose by 22½ per cent, while the living cost rise was only 15 per cent. The construction industries experienced the greatest rise in real wages of any employment classification, and it would be unduly optimistic to suggest that this rise was accompanied by any increase in per capita productivity. A great many of the members of the T.L.C. are already living in housing which they occupy at rentals far below the open-market value, thanks to the rental freeze, and are being to that extent compulsorily subsidized by the landlords. The Congress now desires these same landlords, along with their fellow-taxpayers, to subsidize all the rest of the low-income population by providing them with housing at less than cost. Our suggestion is that the construction workers might do their share, not by reducing their own incomes, but by doing a little more work for the same income.

Operation Snowball

WE have been talking to an old friend of ours who is head of the "Diefenbaker for Leader Committee," a group of public-spirited citizens who have not dabbled in politics before. He tells us that they are working along just the same lines that were so successful when, in the summer of 1940, Wendell Willkie stole the Republican nomination from under the nose of Tom Dewey. It all started when one of Willkie's friends ran an advertisement in which he said he thought Willkie was the right man for president. In a very short time the idea caught on all across the country.

Mr. Diefenbaker is already a great deal better known in this country than Willkie was in the United States. Although it promises to be a warm political September, especially in Conservative parts of the country, Diefenbaker's friends call their project Operation Snowball, and we shall be watching their progress with interest. We do not know whether they will win; but we like their spirit.

Finance Down Under

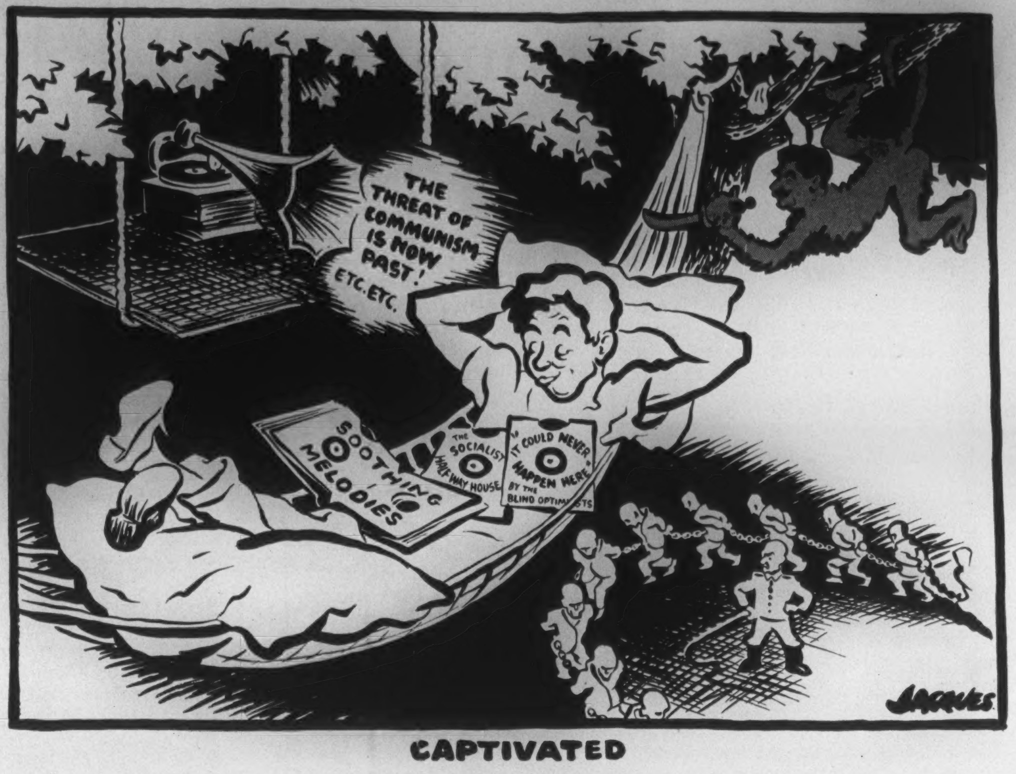
DURING the past few weeks our sister-Dominions on the other side of the world have done two things in the field of finance that are of special interest to Canadians.

We have not yet seen the text of the decision of the Australian Supreme Court disallowing the nationalization of banks by the socialist government. We gather, however, that nationalization by the federal government has been ruled unconstitutional chiefly on the ground that, while the government has a perfect right to carry on banking itself (indeed it has done so since 1912), it has not got the power, required by the nationalization act that it passed, to buy up the assets of the banks and to replace their directors by its own appointees. While the government is appealing from the Australian court to the Privy Council in London (what a thing for a socialist government to do!) the virtual unanimity of the Australian judges on all important points suggests that their decision will not be reversed.

The C.C.F. has just reaffirmed its intention to nationalize Canadian banks. The Australian decision naturally raises the question whether, even if the C.C.F. got into power at Ottawa, it would have the power to carry out this part of its program.

Incidentally, while there was a great hue and cry after our banks during the nineteen-thirties, we get the impression that Canadians are not very interested in this issue nowadays and that (if we may use the phrase) the C.C.F. is flogging a dead horse. In any case, the banks' public relations have improved beyond recognition in the past fifteen years.

The other notable financial event "down under" was the decision of New Zealand to move their currency up to parity with the pound sterling. Like the movement of our dollar up to parity with the U.S. dollar two years ago, the New Zealand policy is mainly designed to insulate their prices, as far as may be, from rising prices abroad. Our policy has been criticized in various quarters, but it is encouraging to see that the New Zealanders, who are in a good position to form an independent opinion of the success of our experiment, have decided to pay it the sincerest form of flattery.


THE THREAT OF COMMUNISM IS NOW PAST! ETC. ETC.
SOOTHING MELODIES
THE SOCIALIST HALF WAY HOUSE
"IT COULD NEVER HAPPEN HERE" BY THE BLIND OPTIMISTS
JACQUES

CAPTIVATED

What Will They Offer?

AT the end of this month the Progressive Conservative party will be working out a new platform. We shall be specially interested in seeing what they propose to do for the Maritime Provinces.

Halifax is a very busy, active place in wartime, but it goes to sleep between wars. So do Saint John and many other Maritime towns. This Rip Van Winkle sort of life is not of their choosing; it is not only bad for them, it is bad for the rest of us too. It would be better for us all if they led a more steady existence.

Quite a lot of new firms are starting up there, and this is a welcome sign, but there are still a lot of sore spots. In the last of her series of articles, which appears on page 6, Miss Parsons suggests some ways of dealing with these: further equalization of freight rates, a shipbuilding program, maintenance of coal and steel production, steady year-round use of the harbors of Halifax and Saint John, and building the Canso causeway. These remedies are not new, but they need to be thought over again in the light of new, postwar (or should we say pre-war?) conditions.

The C.C.F. have not yet made much headway in the Maritimes, but with the development of industry there they are sure to make some gains. One of their talking points will, no doubt, be Saskatchewan where the C.C.F. government has gone in for a dozen experiments in state enterprise for the deliberate purpose of building up and stabilizing the prosperity of the province.

There is no indication that the Maritime Provinces are yet ready to embrace socialism. On the other hand they form a part of Canada that clearly needs a good deal of state guidance and assistance. This is just the sort of thing that the Conservatives are, by tradition, fitted to offer. We shall be watching to see whether they will in fact offer it.

Read an Old One

IN THESE difficult days when newly published books are slightly expensive, and also—unless you have great confidence in your reviewers—slightly risky as a speculation, it is good to know that one can obtain a very nice edition of numerous books which came out a few years or a few decades ago and which are still as readable as ever, for something like half or less of the original price. This is the collection, being added to each month, of the Reprint Society of Canada Ltd., Montreal, which has completed a full year of twelve monthly issues.

Three Canadian classics have figured in the dozen, the inimitable "Sunshine Sketches", "The Building of Jalna", and W. H. Blake's book of accomplished essays, "Brown Waters". There is one nineteenth-century volume, a selection of "Twenty-One Tales" by Kipling. All the rest are fairly recent and all are by distinguished literary artists. Nobody who reads "The Gathering Storm" ought to be without the earlier book in which Churchill tells how he himself came to be the Churchill we know—"My Early Life", one of the great English books of autobiography. Hesketh Pearson's "Bernard Shaw", a 1942 product, is a highly competent narrative illustrated with innumerable Shavianisms, mostly brilliant. Eric Linklater's "Private Angelo" is one of the really distinguished novels of the late war, and other authors are Guedalla, Peter Fleming, Arthur Bryant, Osbert Sitwell.

"Political" Scientists

WE SOMETIMES wondered whether those terrible experiments which the Nazis carried out in concentration camps, where human guinea pigs were deliberately frozen or burned or infected with disease, might not in the end be of some benefit to the human race. Surely the "doctors", beasts that they must have been, found out some things that could not have been learned in any other way.

However, we could not help feeling relieved when we learned, from a scientific friend of ours who has seen the Nazi reports, that the results of those experiments are virtually useless. The men who carried them out were too tainted by Nazi fears and loyalities to be reliable scientists. In writing up their results they were more anxious to please Herr Himmler than to tell the truth.

It is an ugly comment on the effect of politics on science.

The Beanery Gang

AT WASAGA BEACH, where the young rowdies of Toronto's Beanery Gang caused wreckage and riot last week, there must have been many a cottager who would have exclaimed with the Old Shepherd in "The Winter's Tale": "I would that there were no age between ten and three-and-twenty, or that youth would sleep out the rest. For there is nothing in the between but getting wenches with child, wronging the ancientry, stealing, fighting." The ineffectual court proceedings, in which the evidence brought against a few of the gang was entirely unsatisfactory, made matters that much worse.

What happened at Wasaga Beach was just a specially outrageous example of what gangs of young hoodlums are doing from one end of the country to the other. Why is this happening?

Everyone who has worked with this problem agrees that much of the trouble can be traced to the war. So many parents were separated, so many homes lacked care and security, and so many children were allowed to run wild. But to name a cause is not to provide a cure.

The danger is that people will think the cure is too easy; some will recommend a good strapping for the boys, others will want to appoint a few more policeman, and still others will want to set up a new boys' club. (Incidentally, the effectiveness of Toronto's police force was recently cut down by a substantial reduction in hours of duty.) But there is no quick and cheap way to repair this sort of war damage. Indeed some of these youngsters may be beyond repair; at least a well known psychologist is reported to have said this in regard to the Beanery Gang and, particularly in view of our old-fashioned penal system, we are inclined to believe him.

Churches, schools, service clubs, welfare agencies, governments, and above all the parents themselves, must all play their long, tedious, patient role in this part of our post-war reconstruction. What each can do, and how all can work together, is described in a very timely pamphlet just put out by the Canadian Welfare Council, 245 Cooper St., Ottawa, (50 cents). It is called "Your Town Against Delinquency," and it is going to be a lot of help to a lot of people.

Fraser Survey

TO JUDGE from the speeches of our politicians, especially in Central Canada, an outsider might think that the Dominion and the provinces were scarcely on speaking terms. Actually there is a great deal of quiet and effective cooperation with Ottawa, even by Quebec and Ontario. This goes on mostly at the official rather than the political level, but the political leaders know all about it although they seem rather ashamed to talk about it.

Last week a new project, announced by Premier Byron Johnson, was launched in Vancouver. The Fraser River Basin Committee, made up of senior civil servants from Ottawa and Victoria, held its first meeting. Armed with $50,000, half from the province and half from the Dominion, they will study flood control, power development, irrigation, and fish propagation.

Projects of this sort are very welcome; it is a pity we hear so little about them.

In the Long Run

IT IS a great thing to have an explanation for everything, even if it is the same explanation. The *Daily Worker*, that able Communist newspaper in the United States, has an explanation for everything that is wrong in the great republic. It is capitalism. Last month the *Daily Worker* explained why the Americans are poor long-distance runners. It is not due to the climate, nor to their diet, nor to their psychology, as you might foolishly suppose. Oh no. American sports of all kinds "bear the stamp of the capitalist system. They must make a profit. Cut-throat competition is emphasized, rather than cooperative effort . . . . It will take a change of society from capitalism to socialism in America—not a change of climate—to develop great American distance runners."

On this theory Russia must evidently be licking the world with long-distance runners. But we can't remember hearing of any, and even if we could we should still have another explanation for them.

He Stays Put

NOTHING has impressed on us as strongly the depths to which the Communists are stirring the resentment and hatred of the mass of Canadians as the following remark made by a Protestant of the most unimpeachable Orange descent who had been discussing changes in the Red Party Line: "If I had to choose between Stalin and the Pope I'm afraid I'd choose the Pope; he, at least, stays put."

YAK'S TALE

("Tibetan trade commission offers exports of yak tails in return for U.S. credit."—San Francisco news item.)

OF THE numerous fauna that dwell in the East,
The Yak of Tibet is the usefullest beast:
For whether the animal's living or dead
He's commercially sound from the toe to the head.

For carrying goods on his powerful back,
No handier creature exists than the Yak;
And when he's the victim of Age's advances
He still is a source of Tibetan finances:

His coat provides furs, good for wearing or selling,
And his hide is just dandy for building a dwelling
Or even for fuel to put on the fire—
By-products which we of the West can admire.

Now Tibetan commissioners hope for some jack
And their only security pledge is the Yak—
But it's not his *by*-products they wish to exchange—
It's his *end*-products! *Isn't* that deucedly strange?

J. E. P.

Sore Spots In Maritimes' Economy Are Bad Business For Canada

By HARRIET PARSONS

Needed in war, neglected in peace—can that be said of key industries in Canada's strategic Maritime provinces?

Alert Canadians should be seeking positive solutions to present sore spots in Maritimes' shipping, shipbuilding, coal and steel industries, if they would have a strong and united nation.

In her final article on Maritime economic conditions, Harriet Parsons, economist and journalist, who toured the Maritimes for SATURDAY NIGHT this summer, offers a thought-provoking challenge to Canadians.

CAN people in the rest of Canada afford to feel complacent about the present state of affairs in the Maritimes?

Not if they value a strong Canadian economy and a united nation, ready to go forward to the tasks of peace or, if necessary, to face again the threat of war.

You may feel that I am being very inconsistent to make such a statement after having written so much in previous articles about the present prosperity and "new outlook" in the Maritimes. But I have also stressed that there are serious sore spots in the Maritime economy, and I believe that certain situations which exist in the Maritimes today offer a direct challenge to every thinking Canadian who cares about the strength and unity of Canada.

First and foremost is the neglect in peace of the very industries which made the Maritimes a source of strength in war.

During the war, Halifax and Saint John harbors were filled with shipping, winter and summer; their shipbuilding yards were working at peak levels on all kinds of building and repair jobs for the Navy; the coal mines were mining all the coal they could get the equipment and the miners to mine; and all around Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, every foundry and metal-working shop was turning out guns, machines, or vital parts for the war production program.

Now, look at the sore spots in Maritime industry and you will see that they occur in these very industries which were so vital to our strength during the war.

The drydocks at Saint John are practically empty; the Halifax Shipyards are keeping fairly busy with three ships for the Argentine—but no Canadian shipbuilding program is being carried forward at either one.

Employment Down

Shipping has fallen back to the old pre-war level, where for most of the dock-workers five months' employment and seven months' unemployment is the normal state of affairs.

Employment has dropped in coal-mining in Nova Scotia—and will probably drop more when the mines are fully mechanized. New Brunswick coal mines last year were not working a full work-week.

And the heavy industries, working in iron, steel and other metals, were the very ones most severely hit by the rise in freight rates. This has resulted in idle plant, loss of expert workers, and in some cases, a real danger that companies would have to close down altogether.

The loss of expert workers is one of the most alarming results of the present situation. As the United Mine Workers' Union pointed out in a memorandum to the Dominion Coal Board:

"If the nation is to have a plentiful coal supply in periods of crisis, *it must have the same supply at all times* . . . It is for example quite impossible to suddenly acquire skilful miners—these take years to train. The only way they can be made available in a crisis is to provide full employment for them at other times."

The same is true of skilled shipbuilders, or expert iron and steel workers.

The waste involved in idle shipyards and harbor facilities which have cost millions to erect and maintain should be obvious. The same applies to idle or partially-used plant capacity in the heavy industries.

All this is obviously tough on the Maritimer who loses the return on his investment, or who finds himself without a job, or on part-time work, or forced to leave the part of the country where he has been born and brought up in order to seek work elsewhere.

A Peacetime Limp

But is it good for Canada to have vital industries in the Maritimes limp along in peacetime?

At a time when all our national hopes are based on an expanding economy with a greater population, greater production and more extensive markets, is it good sense to allow existing plant facilities to go to waste in any part of the country—and especially, ones which are essential and irreplaceable in time of crisis?

Wouldn't it be better business for Canada to have more equalized conditions in the Maritimes—all-year-round instead of just "winter" shipping from Maritime ports; a shipbuilding program which would give expert workers steady employment; thriving peacetime secondary iron and steel industries, which could be speedily transformed to war needs if necessary?

And when all Canada is realizing how much of her future prosperity is going to depend on an increasing world trade, is it not to the interest of the total Canadian economy to see that the Maritimes' natural resources and natural advantages for the export trade are fully used?

In my article on "The New Outlook in the Maritimes" (S.N., Aug. 28), I indicated how much the Maritimers have done themselves to develop new sources and uses of natural resources; to establish new industries, and to take advantage of the possibilities for export trade.

But Canadian businessmen and industrialists in other parts of Canada would be well advised to study the Maritime market and the Maritime advantages in the export trade in making their plans for branch factories and distributing centres.

The manager of the Maritimes distributing warehouse of a national tire company, an Ontario man who recently made a very complete survey of the Maritime market, said to me: "National firms have failed in the past to realize the Maritimes' potential—a market of a million people. We need to induce more national capital to enter the Maritimes. It is better to keep labor in the Maritimes and establish small branch factories here than to pay Maritimers' way to Ontario and build a new factory there, especially when it's serving the Maritimes' trade—or could take advantage of the export trade."

Must Not Underestimate

Canadians make a great mistake if they underestimate the Maritimes' contribution to the total national economy. After all, the coal mines of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick are not a Maritime asset only but they are, together with the Alberta mines, the only major sources of coal in Canada. And the steel mills of Nova Scotia, using Newfoundland iron ore and Nova Scotia coal, produce from a quarter to a third of Canada's basic steel.

Halifax and Saint John are the *only* large ports in Eastern Canada which are ice-free all winter.

Maritimes' lumbering, agriculture, fishing and manufacturing contribute not only to Maritimes' prosperity but add a not inconsiderable amount to Canada's total production, helping to fill our own needs and build Canada's export trade.

Exports from the three Atlantic provinces to the United States (which takes a great proportion of their lumber, pulp, newsprint, fish, gypsum, etc.) together with the growing influx of U.S. tourists to the Maritimes, help to improve the Canadian balance of U.S. dollars.

And every bit of Maritime prosperity and employment helps to create a Maritimes' market for goods from other parts of Canada. The great number of wholesale distributing warehouses established in the Maritimes' in recent years by national firms bears testimony to this.

For all these reasons, Canadians in every part of the country can rejoice with the Maritimes in their recent prosperity and industrial expansion, which directly and indirectly is "good business" for Canada.

By the same token, Canadians should be giving very serious study to the sore spots in the Maritimes' economy, which are thoroughly "bad business" for Canada, and deciding what steps would be in the best interests both of the Maritimes and of all Canada.

What to Study

This study should include the following points:

1. Effect of Freight Rates. Would not a further equalizing of freight rates be desirable to improve the position of Maritimes agriculture and industry? Is a "national price" feasible? Should we not have a Royal Commission on Freight Rates?
2. Shipbuilding Program. Should the Canadian government build up a Canadian merchant marine? Could not a system of allocation be worked out for government-built ships so that Maritimes' shipyards would receive a proportionate share of the work?
3. National Coal Policy. Is the Dominion Coal Board taking all possible steps to maintain maximum coal production and a high level of employment?
4. Steel Program. Would it not be desirable to have a government survey of the possibilities of expansion of Nova Scotia's basic steel production and the further development in the Maritimes of secondary iron and steel industries, geared especially for the export trade? Would the existing plant facilities in the Maritimes not be particularly useful if it is decided that Canada should form an important part of the "war arsenal" of the North American continent?
5. Halifax and Saint John. Should not the Dominion make a specific effort to have these harbors developed on a more equalized year-round basis?
6. Canso Strait. Should not a bridge or causeway be built across the Canso Strait, without further delay, to link the important steel and coal industry on Cape Breton Island with the mainland?

Behind these economic problems are human problems, which are no less vital to our strength and unity as a nation. Perhaps most people living in Central Canada do not realize quite how bitter are the feelings of those who live to the East and West of them—but certainly there is still a very strong undercurrent of feeling in all three Maritime Provinces of being "the forgotten people". One even hears occasional murmurs of secession talk. Such talk is deprecated as "silly and dangerous" by all the more responsible Maritime business leaders.

"What we need is *more* working together, not less!" exclaimed the vice-president of a famous Saint John foundry and machine works, in discussing Maritime problems with me.

But that such talk exists at all is a bad sign, which indicates how much sense of injustice still rankles in Maritime minds.

We need to bring the whole Maritimes situation clearly into the light and tackle the sore spots, not as a regional but as a national problem, giving full consideration both to the human needs of the Maritimers and to the economic strength and well-being of Canada as a whole.

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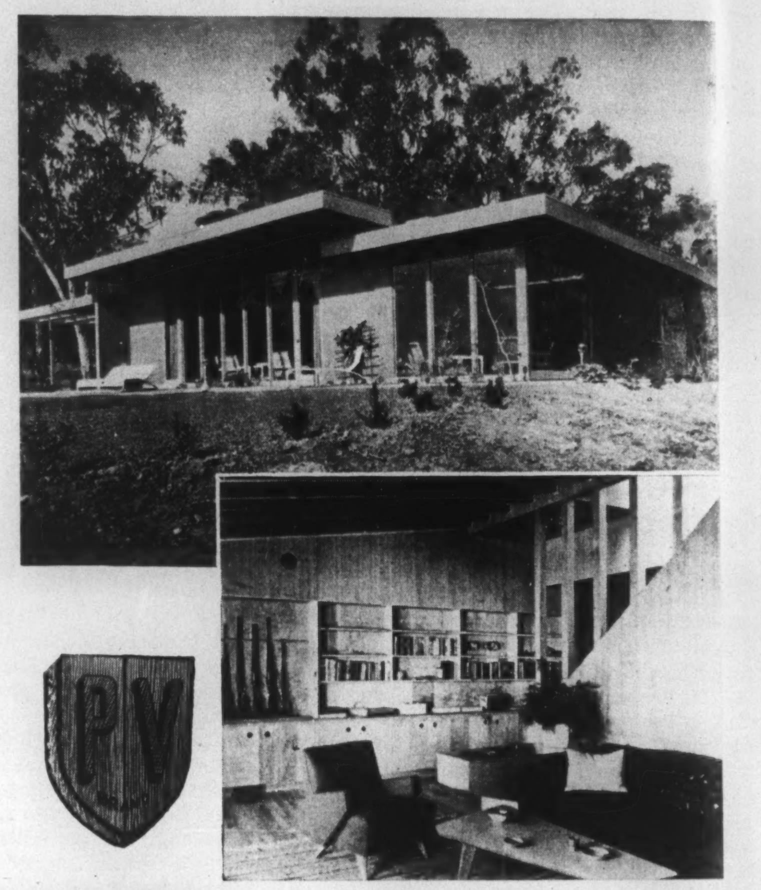

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The Reunion of Ireland Must Be Under King

By JAMES ALEX AIKEN

This writer discusses the possibility and desirability of the reunion of north and south Ireland However, he makes a strong point that allegiance to King George, offered by south Ireland, is fundamental to the scheme, along with voluntary cooperation as a desirable preliminary. Union could mean a single Irish parliament with equal representation of north and south, the executive being located in one capital and the courts in another.

John Costello, Prime Minister of Eire, is now on a visit to Canada.

THE change of government in Dublin has been followed by a renewal of the agitation for the reunion of Ireland. It is quite obvious that the sponsors are the logical successors of those who brought about partition. The correct retort is that, if they are sincere in their demands, they should proceed with plans for reunion under the King and within the United Kingdom. It can happen on no other terms.

The appeal to the British government is in a mistaken direction. The principle of self-determination holds for Northern Ireland. The appeal therefore should be addressed to Belfast, capital of Northern Ireland. That was made clear to Eamon de Valera when he approached Premier Neville Chamberlain. There is no use toying with the idea that Premier Clement Attlee and the Labor party will interfere. He has indicated wisdom on policy, apart from economic affairs. The superficial notion, entertained by some of its enemies and critics, that the British Empire and Commonwealth is being dissolved, will be dissipated with time. There were previous periods of loss and readjustment.

Given the opportunity without interference of agitators and trouble-making politicians, the Irish people, north and south, would get along together as good neighbors. During the war, the firemen from Belfast and Eire went to the aid of one another when bombed. Trade and communications will do much to promote good relations.

When the smooth-tongued agitators urge removal of the boundary, they apparently overlook the facts of the past forty years. Prior to the First Great War, when home rule was slated for immediate enactment, the people of Ulster, backed by substantial elements of the British Army, were preparing to resist domination of Dublin. The war ended that.

Dark Aftermath

In 1916 came the ugly conspiracy, just when Britain was engaged in war against Germany. That was cleaned up but the aftermath was dark. The formation of the Irish Free State was a generous effort to meet the Irish demands. But the reception was bloody with assassinations of the Irishmen who had represented them in the arrangements. The governments of Eire moved steadily away from the status under the crown. During the Second Great War, the government of Eire rejected the proposal that Allied shipping should have privileges in the ports of Eire, similar to those given by Portugal in the Azores. Time will be required to soften the memory of such deliberate actions and policies.

The people and government of Eire must bring forth works meet for repentance before there can ever be any approach to the consideration of negotiations for the reunion of Ireland. Having landed themselves into this position of isolation and outcasts from the western world in a time of crisis, they must learn that neither the people of Great Britain nor Northern Ireland can be hustled into accepting them as reputable acquaintances.

Complaints are occasionally heard of the severity of the administration of Northern Ireland. The government acts from experience. The police body in the north is the rightful heir of the honorable traditions of the Royal Irish Constabulary, the most perfect of its character. The Canadian North-West Mounted and the Toronto City Police Force were both patterned after that distinguished organization. Where else is there such efficiency?

Economic problems are vital with Ireland, as with every country. Northern Ireland is outstanding as an industrial community. Shipbuilding, textiles, steel and engineering, printing and publishing, are extensively carried on at and around Belfast and Londonderry. Those ports were invaluable to the British and Americans in war years. Such vast interests cannot lightly be placed under the authority of a government and parliament in Dublin. The record of crime and conspiracy, instability and turbulence forbids that.

It is not good enough to say that law and order will be maintained. Remove the boundary and there would be a free movement of the unemployed into the north, seeking employment, just as in previous years they swarmed into Scotland and England. The efforts of the government of Eire to develop industries were in the right direction; let them continue. Employed people are more likely to be law abiding.

A Strange Faculty

The Irish have a faculty for activity at the wrong time. During the Second Great War there were many explosions and disorders in Britain which required the attention of the police and military just when all efforts were needed for war. It was not by chance that de Valera timed his visit to this continent just when the international crisis was high, and the Americans were planning for the presidential election. That trouble-making faculty has to be considered whenever they are brought into the picture.

The partition of Ireland exists, not on the basis of race or religion, but on the principle of political expediency. The people of Northern Ireland are firmly determined to continue part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, to keep the self-government which they now possess, and to maintain their representation in the Parliament at Westminster.

When the loyal men of the north saw their southern neighbors delete the oath of allegiance to the King from their constitution, and make light of the slender tie represented by the Governor-General, the direct effect was to widen the breach between north and south. Until there is an unmistakable movement to retrace their steps, conferences can be of little value. No big change in relations can be expected in this generation. But voluntary and spontaneous cooperation of north and south will restore confidence and build up mutual respect for each other's rights and traditions.

A Lesson in Canada

Looking abroad towards Canada and South Africa, the Irish may see how the French and Dutch live and cooperate with their Anglo-Saxon compatriots. These objectives were not attained without sacrifices, public policy carefully framed, and the mutual blending through the generations of the traits and qualities of the races, by time and events that contributed to the making of Canada and the Union of South Africa. Concessions have to be made by all concerned to aid in promoting the national unity, with due regard for vital principles, and compromises on the numerous non-essentials, social and economic, yet all of value in the national political economy.

The executive, legislature and courts of the Union of South Africa meet and operate in three cities. This suggests what may offer one way of approach for mutual recognition of both Belfast and Dublin.

It has been proposed that a single-chamber parliament of all Ireland might meet alternately at Dublin and Belfast. In line with that plan, representation of north and south would be equal, similar to the plan of Upper and Lower Canada, 1841-1867. The executive could be located in one capital, the courts in another. Constitutional disputes between Britain and Ireland would be dealt with by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, those between the Irish parliament and the state legislatures by the Supreme Court of Ireland. It is interesting to see this vision in the distant future. It remains for the Irish people to bring it nearer by their mutual understanding and forbearance.

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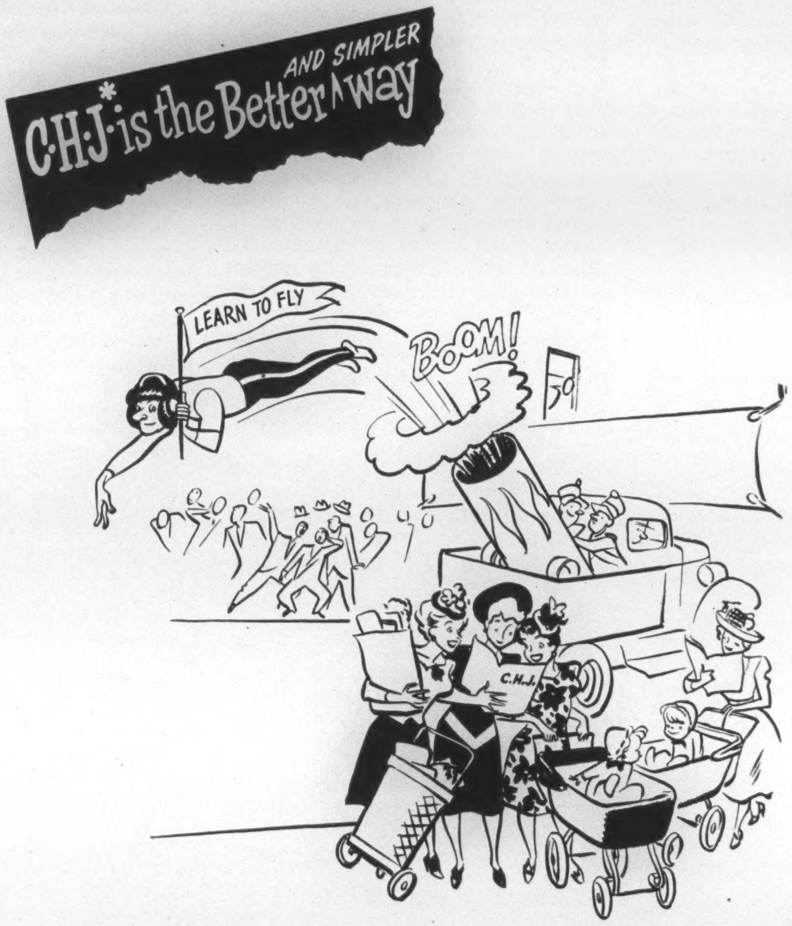

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WASHINGTON LETTER

In Attacking Taft-Hartley Law Truman Undertakes Risky Task

By JAY MILLER

Washington.

THE dead serious level on which presidential candidates have been bandying back and forth their charges and countercharges presages a somewhat stodgy campaign. It will likely be an exciting and interesting conflict, what with the Wallace Third Party and the dissident Southern Democrats providing seemingly insurmountable obstacles for the Truman forces.

Entirely lacking are the subtlety and humor which Franklin Delano Roosevelt injected into his politicking. It was the "needling" of F.D.R. that caused Tom Dewey to go off the track during his first bid for the presidency and become almost a "New Deal" candidate. He and his lieutenants have learned worlds about politics since those days and even if President Truman or Henry Wallace had the capacity for innuendo and the deft wisecrack of the late great president, they would find a less easy target in Dewey.

The candidates have been solemn to the point of the ludicrous in their initial verbal battering. They have approached such issues as the handling of the Italian colonies, displaced persons legislation, the Palestine crisis and other questions as though no politics was involved. The average intelligent voter knows that these issues are direct appeals to the great U.S. foreign-born or racial vote.

One powerful political segment which is equally vulnerable to the charge of lacking a sense of humor in its approach to the campaign is labor. Virtually *in toto*, the nation's labor leadership is hammering away on the theme that the Taft-Hartley bill is "slave" legislation that has deprived labor of its rights. President Truman was reported to have spent most of his recent Potomac River cruise aboard the Presidential yacht *Williamsburg* framing campaign speeches, and in particular hunting for arguments to support his party's pledge to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act.

Outstanding fact of the labor situation is that the nation has had less labor strife that it has had in many a day. Labor won its drive for a third round of wage increases, ample evidence that the unions still have effective bargaining power.

The Taft-Hartley anti-Communism pledge was also successful in driving many Communists out of the labor leadership, resulting in less strife in contract negotiations. This provision has been opposed by many non-Communist labor leaders such as Scottish-twanged Philip Murray of the C.I.O. But it was more bitterly denounced by obvious reds expounding the Moscow party line and creating unrest throughout American labor relations.

Union forces and Democratic forces will have a job on their hands to make the charge stick that the Taft-Hartley law "hampers free unionism." Without taking a stand either for or against this contention, it must be noted that defenders of the Taft-Hartley law have been successful in getting their arguments out to the mass of the people early in the fight.

While the American press has frequently proven itself an uncertain barometer of political events, the country's newspapers have printed reams of copy on successes of the labor legislation. This is put down by the unions to a publishers' bias against unions. Publications favoring the law have been quick to concede that there are imperfections in the law. An example is the union shop clause, which is admitted to be cumbersome and of doubtful value. It is pointed out that amendments can be passed to correct these imperfections.

Supporters of the legislation contend that the law has proved sound. They contend that Congress should strengthen the statute in the next session rather than repeal it. If the Republicans take power you can expect this will be done. An unexpected Democratic victory would, of course, mean repeal of the law and restoration of old Wagner Act powers to labor. On the other hand, if the G.O.P. loses the Senate, as some of the party stalwarts now fear, as a result of the overconfidence of the Dewey forces on the presidential race and neglect of congressional campaigns, there could be a stalemate on labor legislation.

What Henry Wallace would do to labor legislation, since his repudiation by important union elements, is not clear, but he obviously would be sympathetic to labor demands.

Labor Day Kick-Off

President Truman will offer his case against the Taft-Hartley law in his Labor Day speech in Detroit. He is striving hard to make a case that will stir up interest of the labor powers in his candidacy. He may have less success in convincing the mass of the people that the new law has not worked in the public interest.

A review of Taft-Hartley accomplishments on its first anniversary this month is enlightening. When the legislation was passed on August 22, 1947, union leaders and officials by the thousand and the labor and left-wing press cried in unison that labor would be enslaved. Republican newspapers last week were able to cartoon Labor as a Daniel in overalls, safely sharing a den with the Taft-Hartley lion, while the twin hot dogs of wage increases and union negotiations cooked peacefully on the Taft-Hartley griddle.

One early charge was that the new law would deprive labor of its hard-won rights, that employers would launch an era of union-busting, and that the law would lead to chaos in labor relations. There were fears of an epidemic of damage suits against unions. The third set of major wage increases has just been put through, accompanied by only a few minor strikes. Labor relations have never been so peaceful since the war. A few unions have been decertified in Labor Board elections in which workers involved made their own decisions, but there has been no outbreak of union-busting.

Thousands of union shop elections have been held and the majority have been won by the unions. This is the system where workers must join the union after taking a job. Some damage suits have been launched against unions, under the provisos of the T.H. law, but there has certainly not been the epidemic of litigation that was predicted.

In the present atmosphere of spy alarums and fears, Americans generally will favor the fact that the law has removed many real Communists or fellow travellers from unionism's top councils.

Communists Ferreted Out

Under the law, union officials must file affidavits stating that they are not Communists or their unions are deprived of the service of the National Labor Relations Board and the sanction of the government in negotiations. Although such obvious non-Communists as Mr. Murray refused to sign on principle, real Commies by the score were ferreted out by this provision. Once their allegiance was exposed they lost influence with their membership. Some unions have taken action of their own accord against Commie leadership. Quietest but most potent argument for the new labor statute is provided by the thousands of unions that have adhered without fuss to provisions of the new law and have thrived under it.

Recent strike violence has prompted T.H. supporters to propose that Congress should tighten up the law so that mobs disguised as union pickets will not be able to prevent workers by force from getting to their jobs.

Mr. Truman may find it hard to argue around the fact that he used the law's emergency provisions seven times in the past year to head off or end strikes that threatened national safety and health. His use of the law is credited by government labor experts with having helped to cut down time lost through strikes. The seven instances in which the White House resorted to Taft-Hartley provisions occurred during the annual peak of union contract negotiations between March and August of this year. Mr. Truman used powers granted to him under the law to end a soft coal strike and head off another by the United Mine Workers. He delayed four strikes in shipping, longshore, telephone and atomic energy industries.

The President tried without success to halt a packinghouse workers' strike but he decided not to use an injunction to end the strike because it was not seriously holding up meat supplies. The injunction provision was used, however, to delay the East Coast longshore strike in New York.

The 80-day delay afforded under preliminary powers was also used by Mr. Truman with success. Satisfactory settlements were reached during these cooling-off periods.

General Counsel Robert N. Denham of the Labor Relations Board has also found the injunctive powers useful. He sought 22 and obtained 15 injunctions, 20 against unions and two against employers for unfair labor practices. Eighteen were sought against secondary boycotts, 11 of which were granted. Denham obtained some injunctions while strikes were under way and court orders to return to work cut down the year's toll of strike idleness.

Labor strife is no joking matter, but it seems that it will require some of F.D.R.'s dexterity with the "needle" to make anti-Taft-Hartley law charges stick.

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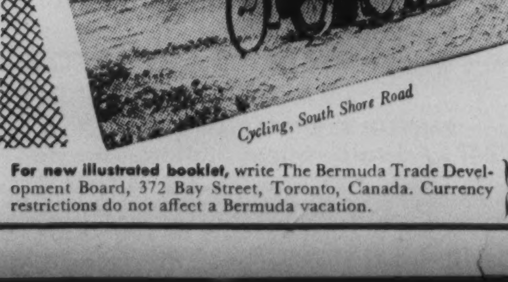
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LIGHTER SIDE

Summer's End

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

FALLING leaf and fading tree
And the city calls to the family.
Now Autumn summer's pleasure cancels—
—Do you really need that bag of clamshells?
They're rather smelly, dear, and muddy.
Teacher wants them for Nature Study?
All right then, we'll let Teacher worry,
So put them in the trunk. But hurry,
We have to be home in time for supper.
No, dear, you'll have to wear your upper,
And you can't go barefoot. Get your sandals.
Bathing suits go on the car-door-handles.
I don't know *where* the bicycles go,
Someone can sit on the radio.
Darling, your garter-snake is pretty
But you know she'll *hate* it in the City.
Besides I really can't undertake
To share the bath with a garter-snake.
Just let her go. No one will steal her.

All *right* then. Put her in a sealer.
But if I find her in the cream
She'll have to go to the Museum.
Let's see now, mice seed, insect sugar,
—A *sealer!* Not the pressure cooker!—
Termite powder for each post
And chloride of lime where it's needed most.
And for every visiting woodland denizen
DDT as a parting benison.

I SAID your upper. Please put it on,
Now where on earth is Felicia gone?
She saw us packing for the City—
Here kitty, kitty, kitty, kitty!
Look in the woodpile. Search the shore,
Maybe she's under the cabin floor.
She heard us planning to leave today
And just deliberately sneaked away.
Oh, there's nothing worse to take on vacations
Than cats that listen to conversations.
Maybe we'd better just unpack
And coax her into coming back.

How often do I have to speak?
Those turtles go back in the creek.
We'll hardly need this box of gravel
Darling, a hornet's nest won't travel.
That mud-cat's looking rather sick.
Look! There's Felicia. Catch her quick!

Here comes Felicia, yowling and snarling,
Careful. Don't let her claw you, darling.
Has anyone seen the mercurochrome?
—No, you can't take that land-crab home.
I'm sorry to seem to lose my patience,
But I just won't travel with live crustaceans.
Here, zip her into the duffle-bag,
And wrap your finger in a rag.
(I warned you, darling, when you took
Those bandaids for your snapshot book.)

WE'RE off at last. No turning back
For anything we forgot to pack.
The empty cans from our summer's stay
Go jingle, jingle, all the way.
Past the beach where last vacationists cling
To a season already on the wing,
The babies still with summer glowing
And Grandma with her midriff showing.
Past the thinning wood that meets the shore
And the sleepy barns, and the dreaming store
Where the rural grocer with simple guile
Blends city prices with country style.

Look, there's a sight to feast your eyes on—
A field of corn that meets the horizon,
(The owner of which will gladly barter
Three ears for one deflated quarter).
Now fast recedes both wood and shore—
—Did anyone close the Little House door?
The fields spread wide with autumn clover
And the popsicle spreads on the new seat cover.
Who cares?
Free at last from crisis and action,
We rest in beautiful stupefaction.
Summer is over . . . What is it, dear?
No, Felix isn't behaving queer,
He's only restless and tired, poor pup!

—*Photo by Crampton*

Donald Harron, Toronto-born actor, who played a leading part in Stanley Bell's production of "Candida" at the Museum Theatre. This week the company's farewell program has been Priestley's "Laburnum Grove."

Quick, stop the car, he's just thrown up!
Don't scream. Watch Felix. Watch Felicia.
Now where's that box of cleansing tissue?
All right now. Everybody out.
Nothing to make a fuss about.
We'll clean it up and then we'll spread
The morning paper that nobody's read.
Isn't it fun? Who'd want to skip
The jolliest part of the whole damn trip?
Of course, it's bound to leave a stain—
Now, everybody in again.

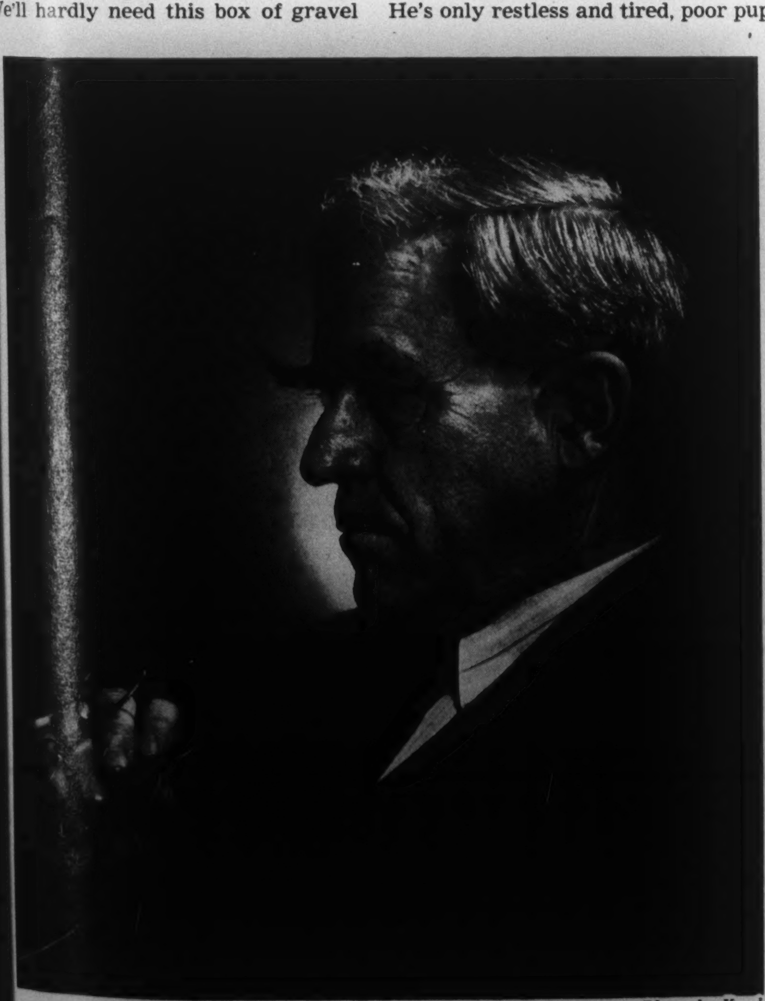
We're nearly home. Thank heaven for that.
The children doze. The dog and cat
Forget their common enmity
In shared adjacent misery.
What is that signal flashing bright?
Darlings! It's a traffic light!
Oh, isn't it wonderful, isn't it splendid,
To think our vacation's really ended!

• •

NATURE NOTE

THE flowers crowd and crowd;
They throng the branch and swarm
In multitudes against
The onslaught of the storm:
A gay, gregarious horde
That somehow holds its own,
But the trees are strong, and the strong
Can stand alone.

R. H. GRENVILLE


—*Photo by Karsh*

John Thomas Hackett, K.C., M.P., has been president of the Canadian Bar Association for the past two years, and received an honorary degree from McGill University this week. The M.P. for Stanstead County, Quebec, he will be one of the most powerful figures in the National Conservative Convention which will shortly select the P.-C. party leader.

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SA-46

THE WORLD TODAY

Clear Now Soviets Play For Time Ready To Spend Weeks In Talk

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

WHEN the four powers first considered negotiations over Berlin and the German question in general, the Western powers laid down in their note the condition that the blockade must first be lifted, since they would not negotiate "under duress." The Soviets countered in their note with the condition that the organization of a West German state must be suspended before talks could be held.

Though many meetings have been held in the Kremlin during the past month, and many proposals and counter-proposals must have been made, there has been no further public statement by either side. This, apparently, has been a convenient device by which the four powers could negotiate without fulfilment of preconditions demanded by each side.

If, after all this, General Bedell Smith can still only say "We hope for the best and prepare for the worst," and if a second meeting with Stalin has produced no more than a new proposal for controlling the Berlin currency, it wouldn't seem that much real progress had been made.

But the fact that Stalin is agreeable, at this point, to wait on the result of an expert conference on the Berlin currency question has very important implications. Along with the weeks which the Soviets have spent on these conversations, it is a very strong indication that the Politburo is not planning war this year. The Russians appear content, instead, to see the good campaigning weeks of autumn used up by negotiations which will bring our airlift up against the sterner problems of winter, and to wait for the elections which, they may hope, will bring an unsettling change of administration in Washington.

This would be in line with the more generally accepted interpretation of Soviet policy: that they believe time works for them; rather than with the argument often raised in recent months, that many factors must urge them to strike this year for the control of Germany and all of Western Europe before this is revived by the Marshall Plan and consolidated by Western Union and a Transatlantic Security System.

For my part, I believe that time is working for us, or can be made to work for us. Our concern, however, is what the Soviet's leaders believe, as a basis for their policy. Stalin himself laid down in February 1946 the postwar Communist "line" that the capitalist countries would again attack the Soviet Union, and Molotov and Vyshinsky have many times declared that "reactionary and war-mongering Wall Street interests" were organizing such an assault.

Do the Soviet leaders *really* believe this? That we cannot tell. But it is in line with their doctrine, and it also suits their propaganda need, to justify to their own people the rigid police control, the permanent mobilization of labor, the postponement of the promised freedoms under the Stalin Constitution of 1937, and the even longer-promised ease and plenty.

Check U. S. Influence

In facing this assumed conflict with the United States, Soviet policy is to play for time, while consolidating as much of Europe and Asia as possible under their own control and checking the spread of American influence by all available means. This time-gain will allow them, on the one hand, to build up their own technical resources, and on the other hand will serve, according to their doctrine, to further the "disintegration" of the capitalist system.

They need time to develop atomic energy, and the long-range air force and guided missiles with which to deliver atomic weapons, time to gain advanced bases. They need time to build up their steel production, the very sinew of war. Far behind the Americans before the war, Soviet steel production was reduced by perhaps 40 per cent from war damage, while U.S. production was increased.

Here, I suggest, is one of the calculations tabled at every Soviet war council: 1948 U.S. steel production, 90 million tons; 1948 Soviet steel production, 16-17 million tons. U.S. steel production, plus British, Western European and German, approximately 135 million tons; Soviet plus Czechoslovak and Polish production, approximately 25 million tons. The ratio is 5½ to 1. But U.S. plus British steel production, as against Soviet plus Czechoslovak, Polish, German, French and Benelux production, would present a ratio of only 2:1.

The Soviets also need time to fully repair the rail lines of Western Russia and Central Europe, heavily damaged by war, and to replace vast quantities of rolling stock; time to train new millions of industrial workers, and build and bring to efficient operation new, complicated industries, notably in electronics. They also need time to improve living conditions at home at least enough to assure the minimum loyalty of the population under the stress of war.

They must have been deeply disturbed by the widespread desertions from the Red Army after it passed the security barrier of the Soviet frontier, by the necessity to force many of the Russian D.P.'s to return home, and by the desertion, day by day, of the most carefully screened and selected personnel which they send abroad to their foreign missions.

On the other hand, they want to gain time for depression and troubles to overtake the United States as they predict and hope. They support Henry Wallace, to increase the confusion of the American public over foreign policy and to assure a Republican victory. This, they reckon, will mean more repressive labor laws, leading to more strikes, and the disruption of production and business. They also seem convinced that it will bring "Wall Street" into greater control, and Wall Street's policies, they are sure, will lead straight to another depression. They believe, too, that the Republicans are basically more isolationist than the Democrats. Let it not be forgotten that they urged the election of Dewey in 1944 over their "great friend" F.D.R.

Whether the Soviet leaders calculate correctly, in believing that time works for them and against us, is another question. They have made costly miscalculations before now. In 1933 they completely miscalculated the German situation, ordering the Communists there to concentrate against the Social Democrats instead of the Nazis, whose success they thought would be brief and lead to an early victory of Communism. In 1939 they made an almost fatal miscalculation of the motives, policies and strengths of the Western powers: the deal with Hitler in that year brought them to the brink of disaster in 1941-42.

Increasing Discontent

It may well be that the time which they seek will only allow the ferment to proceed among Russians at home and abroad, which has brought the wave of desertions since 1945.

The success of the Marshall Plan in Western Europe holds promise of increasing the discontent of these Eastern European satellites, and perhaps to some extent of the Russian people themselves. Edward Crankshaw, the British expert on Russia, writing in the New York *Times* magazine section, believes that the Marshall Plan gave the Soviets a real fright. If it were allowed to succeed, time would be working for us. They set every sinew to defeat it, mobilizing the Western European Communists to this end.

Another fright was the inclusion of the Ruhr within the scope of the Marshall Plan. According to their view this meant quite simply that Wall Street would control and develop the Ruhr for use in an ultimate attack on the U.S.S.R.

One of their counters to our new policy of consolidation of Western Europe was the seizure of Czechoslovakia. But this brought a reaction among the Western peoples which amazed not only the Kremlin but Western foreign offices which had long foreseen the move. Alarmed by the American rearmament measures and the setting up of Western Union, the Soviet leaders sought a détente in their "peace offensive" of last May, which Crankshaw thinks Marshall and Bevin mishandled. He believes that they should have found out if Stalin seriously wanted to talk peace; if he didn't, the propaganda advantage at least would have been turned in our favor.

Crankshaw believes that it was when the Western Powers refused "peace" talks that the Soviet leaders decided to club them into negotiations through the blockade of Berlin.

The result of the Tito affair was that Soviet prestige was badly shaken in their own camp just when the

(*Continued on Page* 28)

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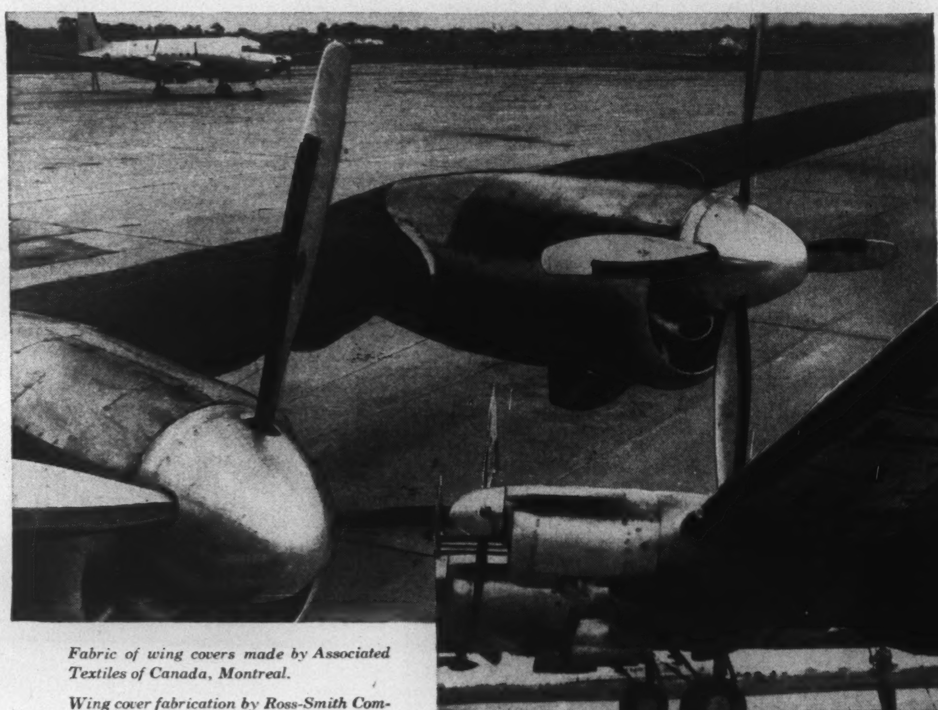

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DEAR MR. EDITOR

Civil Service Experts For M.P.'s May Be Way To Better Commons

WILFRID EGGLESTON'S article discussing Chubby Power's attack on bureaucrats contains many good points (S.N., Aug. 21). There is no doubt that any government in our highly complex society needs a large number of experts and administrators, some of whom will be called on from time to time to make fairly important decisions which may in reality be policy decisions which a responsible minister should make. All these civil servants and government experts are at the beck and call of the government, *i.e.*, the cabinet. So there is little reason to doubt that power will continue to be concentrated in the cabinet.

One way to give private members more power would be to have the public treasury pay for the services of an expert or two for each member of parliament. This expert, or assistant, could greatly aid the backbenchers in their efforts to be informed on all government activities, and still, of course, the M.P. himself (or herself) would be the one responsible to the constituency that elected him. No doubt he would also be held responsible by his constituents, as to his choice of assistant.

If a ceiling salary of $2,500 (augmented if desired by the M.P.) were paid from the federal treasury, for one assistant to each M.P., it would cost the country only $632,500. This would be much more than paid for by the savings which would be made in the budget estimates during the last two days of the parliamentary session.

The biggest catch to this idea is that the individual M.P.'s probably will not have the courage to ask for public money to pay assistants, especially after the cry that went up some time ago when the M.P.'s voted themselves a salary increase, which still left them poorly paid relative to some civil servants' salaries and even worse when compared to what industry or finance or law practice would pay them. And so they will continue to lose power to an expertly advised cabinet.

Craik, Sask. J. N. MARVEL

Dramatic Success

ON arriving back in Canada, after a visit to Dublin, Belfast and London to arrange about productions over there of my plays, I learn that the Abbey Theatre production of my "The Drums Are Out" "didn't click." This is surprising news to me. For the simple facts are: first, that the play clicked unreservedly with ten of the fourteen critics whose reports on it I have seen; and that all of the other four conceded it to be good theatrical entertainment which pleased the Abbey audiences: second, the play was put on by the Abbey directors for a week of six performances—they carried it on for a second week, and then for a third, fourth and fifth.

It was withdrawn after the fifth week only because the Abbey, being a repertory theatre, is—rightly, I think—returning to its former short-run policy. It was obvious that but for this policy the play could have run on and on. The fifth week, like all the other four, was played to capacity audiences, even the little available standing room being occupied every evening. (I have before me the box-office returns which verify this.) I can report also that the curtain calls were enthusiastic, the cast being recalled six times when, toward the end of the fifth week, I was last in the theatre, and they told me that this was normal. After the opening week old backstage hands at the Abbey were ready to lay me odds that the show, if allowed to run, would run a minimum of fourteen weeks.

If only for accuracy of the record—though admittedly for other less impersonal reasons—I should be grateful if you would make these facts public. I do also claim with some pride that in Dublin and Belfast this summer the drums have also been out on behalf of the theatre in Canada.

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Exhibition Secretaries

IN AN article by Lyn Harrington entitled "Vancouver's Fair Lady" eulogizing Miss Ida Rae, Secretary of the Pacific National Exhibition, it was stated that to Miss Rae's knowledge no other woman held the position of Secretary of an Exhibition (S.N., Aug. 7).

Without minimizing at all the importance of Miss Rae's position, nor her many estimable qualities, I only wish to point out that Mrs. Letta Walsh has been Secretary of the Saskatoon Industrial Exhibition, Limited, for five years. She is also Secretary of the Western Canada Association of Exhibitions. This Association includes what is known as the "A Circuit" in Western Canada and comprises Exhibitions at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Regina.

S. N. MACEACHERN,
Manager, Saskatoon
Industrial Exhibition
Saskatoon, Sask.

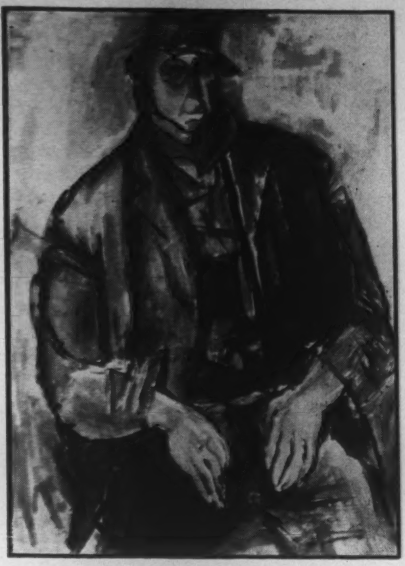
Artificial Respiration

THAT fine photograph of Camp Ahmek in Algonquin Park (S.N., July 17) has been greatly enjoyed here. It is noticed that the full-astride position is taken by all operators in the artificial respiration class. Here the side position is favored, with the operator kneeling at left of the patient, or, alternately, astride his left leg only. Exchange of operators can be effected from these positions without interruption of the vital rhythmic action.

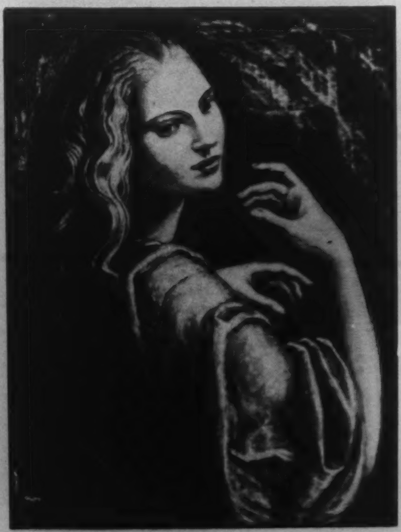
An important group of Canadian doctors, with Sir Frederick Banting (possibly a year or so before his regretted flight), were investigating into the actual cause of death in so-called "drowning" cases. A brief report some time ago stated that they found death ensued because of the blocking of the air-tube in the throat by muscular action; that the rigid locking of that door made much "artificial respiration" ineffective. They advocated the prompt use of a soft rubber catheter (a rubber tube with moulded perforated head) by way of the mouth. That first brief statement said that doctors and nurses needed no special instructions in inserting the tube so that it pushed open the door to the lungs, and that all others would easily learn. I imagine several sizes, or at least the smallest and the largest, would be necessary; their cost is not prohibitive.

The inserted catheter in no way interferes with the operator's routine handling of the patient; it simply *permits* the admission and expulsion of air as the body is manipulated.

Cultus Lake, B.C. EMILY LEAVENS



"Seated Figure", oil sketch by young Vancouver painter, Ronald Thom.



"Aurora", a luminous painting by James B. Francis, Toronto artist whose work is gaining wide notice.

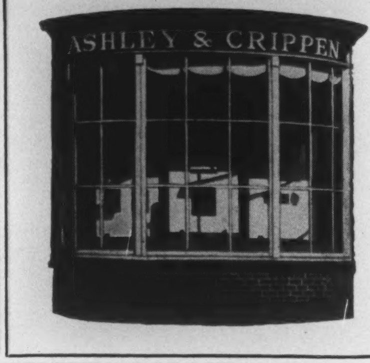
The Older Employee

THE "None Over 45" article intrigued me (S.N., July 31). In my organization I recently had an opening for a man with ability, on general lines, and initiative. The position was offered to and accepted by a veteran of both great wars who was unemployed. He is 54 years of age. In 6 months I fully expect him to earn from $80 to $100 a week. He will be able to take care of his own pension problem.

My secretary is 50 years of age; she entered my service when 43 when no one would employ her because she was too old. In 7 years she has saved $7,000 from her salary and spends her money freely. Her present salary enables her to save $1,500 yearly. *She* has no pension problem.

Employers who neglect to employ the middle-aged are shortsighted. Who gives the customer the best service in our large department stores, the young clerks or those over 40?

Toronto, Ont. EMPLOYER



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Allies' Stakes Are High In Control Of Vienna

By MOLLIE McGEE

Although Russian military authorities in Vienna frown on their officers and soldiers walking in the parks with Austrian Frauleins, they take an even sterner view of their consorting with other Allied soldiers. The fraternization common in the first days after war's end is over. The Russians are unpopular with the Austrian people, writes this British newspaperwoman. Austrians believe that there is little chance in Vienna at present of Communist infiltration into government offices.

Vienna.

WHILE Berlin makes scare headlines on front pages across the world, life in Vienna goes on much as usual. Warm sunshine brings more people out to window-gaze at elegant clothes and expensive handbags they cannot afford to buy. New political posters, splash spectacular opinions on hoardings against debris. Shabby Russian soldiers thread their way, self-consciously, almost unnoticed, among pedestrians.

Perhaps, because struggle for domination of the political capital of Eastern Europe is essentially a battle of wits, the Iron Curtain cutting through Vienna is as invisible as the line dividing Canada from the U.S., and defined not so much by zone boundaries with Russian sentries demanding passes at strategic points, but by fundamentally different points of view, Eastern or Western.

Russian high boots tramp Vienna streets, Russian bayonets guard Russian headquarters at the Majestic and Grand hotels in the centre of town. A barber-pole-painted, hammer-and-sickle-decorated sentry box stands outside the Russian political police office, neighboring the Papal Nuncio's grey stone house in the Russian zone of the city, but as far as Vienna's average citizen—Austrian or Allied—is concerned, Russians might just as well live in another world.

There is absolutely no getting together, except at high military and diplomatic levels, between Russians and Westerners. And at those levels there is personal friendliness—chats over caviar sandwiches and tea after conferences, dinner invitations—offset by moves actuated by governments' policies; but there is no mateyness on the lower grades. A Russian-born American interpreter who has sat next to Russian colleagues at Allied meetings for the past three years explained tersely: "Russians I talk to at meetings for hours twice a week, cut me on the street. They have their orders. Any sign of consorting with us and they disappear."

Final Barrier

Where, in other circumstances, ordinary human relationships would be established regardless of regulations, by people living as close as people in bombed Vienna must live, language difficulties raise the final barrier. In their own zone, Russian officers and soldiers have their messes and are billeted with civilians, but they keep to themselves. Occasionally they take Austrian Frauliens to cafes or walk with them in parks; this is not encouraged, but it is not a disciplinary matter such as being seen with an Allied soldier.

Russians are conscious and jealous of links between Austrians and Western Allies. An Austrian working with Americans was given permission to buy an army raincoat. Near his home, in an apartment house in the Russian zone, he passed two Russians officers who lived upstairs. "Ah, ha!" one jeered, "we are becoming good friends with Americans now, they are giving us old clothes."

Even so, the men from Moscow keep a keen eye out for any way in which they might be out of step. When Russian Generals first arrived in Vienna they wore their trousers tucked into their high boots. A few months later they all appeared in beautifully tailored slacks. One confided to a British Colonel that they had sent to Russia for material and gone to the local tailor patronized by high ranking British and Americans.

Increasingly unpopular with the Austrian people, the Eastern Allies acquire a more sinister reputation with each kidnapping scare. In Vienna, municipal statistics show 87 people vanished in the last six months of 1945, 291 in 1946, 357 in 1947 and 103 in the first three months of 1948.

Many of those who have disappeared may have had their own reasons for leaving no trace of their existence—a difficult business in these countries of permits and ration cards. A few may be suicides or wandering children whose parents have not bothered to notify the police of their return, but it is known that at least several hundred have been taken into custody by Russian authorities.

Such people are not taken blindly or on the spur of the moment. Once they have gone, nothing official or unofficial is heard of them. Enquiries by Austrian police remain unanswered. They were nearly all taken from the Russian zone in Vienna.

Knowledge of what is happening behind scenes, out in the greater Russian zone surrounding the city, is vague. Austrians circulate freely, but it is a punishable offense for Westerners to stop, when driving through, without special permission, and people living and working there are not over eager to talk. Local newspapers continue to print their individual views, but key jobs in industries go to Communists, pressure is brought to bear on key workers to go to Russia, and there is a well-trained, well-armed, numerous force of so-called "factory guards". Organized, supposedly, to keep intruders from oil refineries, steel and glass works in the Russian zone, a job that could be handled by a couple of hundred men, factory guards are a strong-arm force of several thousand.

Schnapps and Sundays

Food is scarce in the Russian zone as Russians have healthy appetites and live off the land. Extra food tickets, once an inducement to join the Communist party, have been discontinued. There is also a shortage of Austrian currency among Russians, one of whose bright ideas was to augment army income by a little private enterprise, commandeering carloads of potatoes, making them into schnapps and selling it at no-ceiling prices in local money to local inhabitants.

On Sundays, convoys of trucks bring in whole families of Russians from their zone to their commissary shop near the famous Karls Kirche (Charles Church) in Vienna. People on their way to and from Mass struggle through crowds of Russian women and children carrying bundles back to their vehicles. The last few Sundays their main purchase has been huge, black, imitation leather suitcases. Austrians, passing, looked on with hopeful smiles.

When the Allies first arrived in Austria, Russians had every chance to make friends. Groups of young American and British army and welfare workers, keen to meet mysterious allies, made a point of going to dance halls and choosing them for partners. "They are abominable dancers and jump all over your feet with their heavy boots, but they are interesting and many of them are good looking," was the average report.

During the first seasons of occupation, Russian football teams competed with British and American regimental teams, and it was not unusual for Russian soldiers to join in the chanting in the Greek Church on Sunday. Two or three Russian officers took instruction from Catholic priests. All this is ended. Such close watch is now kept on the activities of Russian garrison troops, they mingle but never mix. They cheer football matches in great numbers, occupy good seats at theatres and operas, troop off in groups to fun fairs in public parks, and once-in-a-while hold spectacular rallies to impress the population.

The population remain unimpressed. They know the meagre three per cent vote Communists registered in the 1945 Austrian elections would not be increased if polling took place tomorrow, and the longer the Russians remain, the lower such a free vote would go. Ingratiating posters extolling Communist improvements in Czechoslovakia, listing Austrians' main grievances and boasting of how similar troubles have been wiped away in the few weeks of Red Rule north of the border, leave Austrians cold. They accept the average Russian soldier for what he is: an uneducated peasant, disciplined to obey orders, unaccustomed to the way of life that now surrounds him, but they hold no brief or liking for the calculating brains behind him who, they consider, gain power by undermining or overpowering native authorities.

Austrians believe there is little chance in Vienna at present of Communist infiltration into government offices and executive positions in industry, such as brought Czechs, willy-nilly, into the Soviet fold. Nor is there a likelihood of a seizure of power such as finally brought about the Czech coup. For this they frankly admit they have to thank the Western occupying powers.

Aware that Moscow-trained organizers who manoeuvred the Czech affair came to Austria some weeks ago, leaders of the two main Austrian political parties have, however, taken precautions. Party Secretaries — Volks Partie (51 per cent) and Social Democrats (46 per cent)—met at Lenz in the American zone, secretly, with intention of arranging an amalgamation to strengthen their position. They also mapped out a provisional government to deal with affairs of State should their doughty, old President Renner and hardworking, prosaic Prime Minister Figl suddenly disappear.

A Premature Signing?

The main fear of most thinking Viennese is that the State Treaty restoring Austria to peacetime basis and terminating Allied occupation, will be signed prematurely. For two years they waited eagerly for four firm signatures to set them free to work out their own salvation. Now, they believe the moment the Western Allies leave, Austrian autonomy will vanish under a flood from the East.

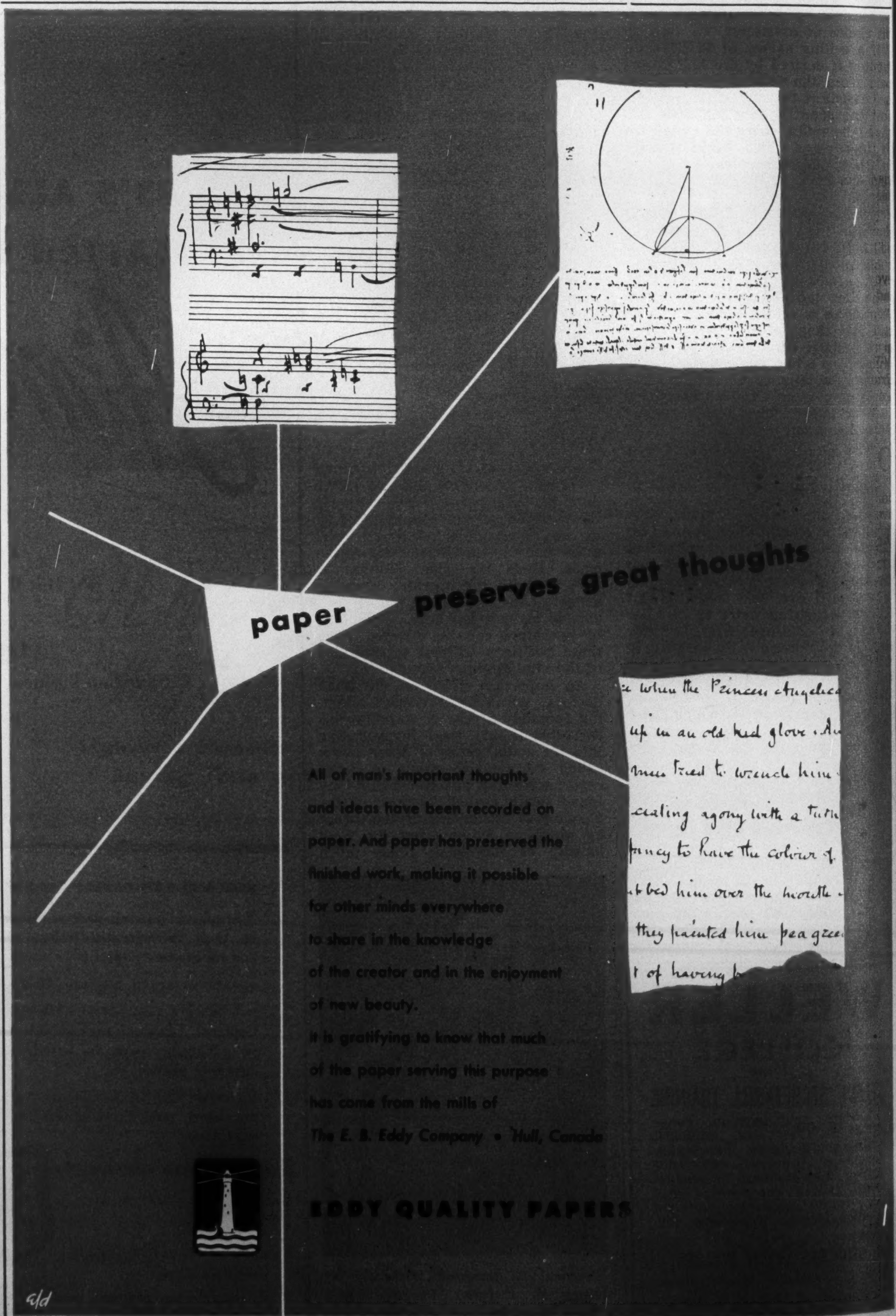
Also, it takes the strength of the Allied Council — Commanding Generals of the four occupying powers who set the final seal on laws passed by Austrian legislators—to deal with matters such as arming the Austrian army and police, and intrigues that have already been uncovered.

Allied Council meetings are held every two weeks in a dignified panelled room in the centre of Vienna. Final authority for all government policy for Austria, the Councillors; British General Galloway, American General Keyes, Russian General Kurasov, French General Cherrier, are spokesmen of their governments, controllers of their respective zones.

Municipal affairs in Vienna also come under a Four Power, Inter-Allied Command. Though there is no interference with local administration or police, each power in turn, takes a month of responsibility for issuing of local travel permits and advising on general questions.

Prestige is at a premium in Vienna. Russians, in particular, spare neither force nor effort to dominate situations where they feel their status is slipping. Fear of "undergrounds" running anti-Communists from Communist controlled border countries through Austria, behind their backs, was countered by swift, unwarranted attempts to curtail air travel and by a demand for more permits and photographs on passes—moves, on their part, that have brought about the present crises.

The battle of wits continues in Vienna. While the Allies remain, it will go on. The stakes are higher than most Westerners realize. Vienna is still the political capital of Eastern Europe. Yet here where Eastern and Western forces might meet, it seems every month widens the gap between them.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SPORTING LIFE

The Opening Of Rugby Season Or A Midsummer Night's Dream

By KIMBALL McILROY

THE rugby season opened with a bang last month. The bang was caused by the explosion of the ball on the first kick-off, due to the expansion of the wind within from the great heat. Development of a heatproof rugby ball, reported to be under way in all sporting goods laboratories will permit of an even earlier seasonal opening next year. Production of heatproof players is already in hand—several stars from Alabama are even now in the country, and scouts are foraging through the even deeper South.

The new rule permitting unlimited substitution will be a great help. Not only will clubs be able to field separate offensive and defensive teams; they will now employ early-season and late-season teams, the latter to consist entirely of Canadians, with perhaps a sprinkling of Esquimaux for those December play-offs. That is, of course, assuming that the Canadian rugby player will not have become extinct, as in Montreal.

What can be done to heatproof the customers does not seem to be worrying the authorities at all. Rugby customers are accustomed to putting up with almost everything, including the brand of rugby served up by certain clubs. They're either flooded out, baked, or chilled stiff in temperatures that would freeze the brass rings off a monkey wrench. However, so long as the present sellers' market in rugby tickets continues, all will continue, naturally. Even if the players this year spend more time filing in and out of the game than they spend actually playing. Sure.

It's a little early to do any reliable prophesying as to who's going to be around, and in what order, come late November. Axiomatically, it's always safest to bet on the champions, who, in this case, are the perennial Argos of Toronto. They look good again, a true triumph for nationalism and amateurism. It's a heart-warming and soul-satisfying thing to see so many fine rugby players who could undoubtedly draw fat salaries in such centres of professionalism as Sarnia or Balmy Beach rallying 'round year after year to cast their lot with the simon-pure Argonauts, who won't even play on Sundays.

Nonetheless, they do rally around, this year in even greater quantities than usual, partly on account of the Argos having taken the precaution last season of running a junior club, to which many fine and altruistic young junior rugby players were inevitably attracted.

Montreal, apparently not having noticed above the tinkling of the till that Argos won last year without employing a single hand from south of the border down Notre Dame way, have loaded up to the hilt, even getting a special dispensation from the Big Four to do so. If the result of their exhibition game with the parent Dodgers means anything, they've been sold a bill of goods. They probably have been anyway.

Running Into Each Other

Last year their high-priced help spent so much time running into each other that they had little time for running into anyone else. This year they've got even more high-priced help. It has never—really—been proven that you can buy a Grey Cup, except from a silversmith. Montreal have got a good coach, though, any time he wants to take up coaching again.

Ottawa beat the Tigers in an exhibition game, but the names which figured most prominently in the write-ups were old ones, hardly likely to roll through a full season without extensive maintenance. Perhaps they've got some new blood still busy getting the hang of things. Let's hope so. They've picked up the coach of last year's ill-fated Trojans, but ignored most of that team. This may prove unfortunate if we can believe certain cynics who last season felt that the Trojans seemed to have plenty of good material, and plenty of bad formations.

Wildcats, now that they have fallen for the lure of the bright lights and the big cities, will be the mystery boys of the Big Four. They've looked good in the O.R.F.U. for two years, using a lot of tricky plays, first-rate blocking, and the country's most intelligent replacement system. They were among the first to realize fully that five backs was one too many, whereas employing eight linemen was a fine and effective idea. It may be that they'll have run-ins with certain of the Big Four officials, who may feel that some of their more involved plays are not exactly as stipulated by the rules. Maybe they won't too. Just look at those customers pour in.

No Write-Off

Most people believe, as a matter of long-standing habit, that the O.R.F.U. is a write-off. The Balmy Beach-Indians went West (many thought that phrase might prove literal) with the satiric laughter of their supporters ringing in their ears. Snide remarks were passed about scorekeepers who were going to require adding machines. Even the boys themselves announced only the hope that they would go down fighting. Well, they came back east having batted .667 against the entire western circuit, on the latter's home grounds. Moreover, it was just a travelling company that went; some of the stars stayed home. What all this means is hard to say. What happened out there is frankly incredible, though attested to by many responsible parties such as sportswriters. The Beaches were hard to beat last year mainly because they clung to a quaint old custom called tackling. Maybe they'll cling to it again this year.

Tigers, on the other hand, were easy to beat last year mainly because nobody on the premises could hold Frank Filchock's passes and because, being in the Big Four, pressure of business was beginning to take precedence over pressure of football. The second problem has been solved. If the first has been taken care of as well, the striped pussies are going to be a threat all around. It's a cinch their season is going to be more enjoyable for all concerned.

It is difficult to say much about Windsor or Sarnia, whence at this writing only meagre reports have issued. Windsor had a number of Americans last year, but most of them were so slow they couldn't have beaten the proverbial fat girl up a hill. The Canadian game ideally requires its practitioners to be slightly more peripatetic than the American. The Windsor linemen were generally very good, and twenty pounds lighter than their backs. Maybe an all-around changeover would help.

Once Upon a Time

Children today laugh when oldsters tell them that once upon a time great ball clubs came out of Sarnia. Recent outfits have been willing, but not always able. You'd think that the logical sponsor of Sarnia teams would want to start re-building, by importing boys of the calibre of the late Orm Beach. After all, suppose a customer drives into a filling station. "What'll your gas do for my car?" he asks. "Why," the attendant says, "a tankful of this magic fluid and you'll shoot out of here like a Sarnia halfback." The motorist thinks it over. "Just change the oil, thanks," he says reflectively.

Neither the bet-on-the-champion nor the how'd-they-do-against-pre-season-opponents approach seems to be much good in sizing up the West. In the only league game played at this writing, "Saskatchewan" beat up on the champion Winnipegs, while the by many least-favored Calgary Stampeders proved to be the only club able to stop the startling Beach-Indians. Still and all, the Bombers again have Sandberg to run and pass and a sound, if aging, line. They haven't imported, so far this year, to the extent that the other clubs have, which may mean that their boys will know more about what's going on when the going gets tricky. It may mean, too, that they'll take up the practice very smartly after the first couple of games. Saskatchewan has delved into the deep South, as already noted. This may prove not to have been sound, when the snow starts flying. From Calgary they report that a passing and punting import named Spaeth, evidently no relation to Sigmund, and the evergreen Paul Rowe look good. Ted Reeve says the Calgarys appear to be the Best of the West, and he ought to know.

It's too early to tell much about the Intercollegiate teams. Western doesn't appear to have been much weakened, and they were tops last season (though we hope their final game against Varsity will have squelched once and for all the weird theory that they could have beaten any senior team in the country, entertained last October by a number of otherwise competent sports experts). They should take it again this year.

Varsity would be stronger if some of the boys spent a little more time poring over the requisite scholastic tomes; they appear to have unusually strict eligibility rules there, not shared by all other institutes of learning. The athletic department ought to seek a closer rapprochement with the professors. McGill will be re-building at the beginning of the season, and probably at the end too. Queen's is, as usual, an unknown quantity. (That's getting out from under *that* the easy way.)

Just for the sake of stretching the neck, we'd say it looked like Western among the collegians, Argos and the Sea-going Redskins in the East, Calgary in the West, with the Stampeders and Argos meeting for the Grey Cup, which won't have to have the dust removed from it for yet another year.

As we say, that's sticking out the neck, but heck, this is only the first of September. People forget these things by December.

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A Patriot Who Lost No Moment In The Fight Against Tyranny

By J. E. PARSONS

JEFFERSON THE VIRGINIAN—by Dumas Malone—*McClelland & Stewart—$7.50.*

DUMAS MALONE, editor of the "Dictionary of American Biography", Professor of History at Columbia University, with the assistance of the University of Virginia and the Rockefeller Foundation is engaged in a *magnum opus* entitled "Jefferson and His Time", comprising the following four volumes: "Jefferson the Virginian", "Jefferson the Democrat", "Jefferson the President" and "Jefferson the Sage". The project was conceived and a beginning made twenty years ago while he was on the faculty of the University of Virginia, but it has received his unremitting attention only since 1943.

We are living in an age when novels, and even biographies, are lightly tossed off in a matter of weeks or months; one book we have in mind is "The Wayward Bus". It is therefore a privilege indeed to sit down and read something which is so patently a product of intensive scholarship and patient investigation. Nor is it difficult for us to understand what qualities of Jefferson made him sufficiently attractive to Professor Malone to warrant the work he has done on the subject. With Boswell and Johnson it was the common interests of literature and conversation that engendered the greatest biography ever produced. Surely it was Jefferson's indefatigable industry, his unwillingness to squander a single moment of time, ("It is wonderful how much may be done if we are always doing"; "No person will have occasion to complain of the want of time who never loses any") that endeared him personally to Malone, who exhibits a parallel quality himself. He has done what altogether too few biographies have done, and what every biographer ought to do (except, of course, when treating a contemporary). He has utterly steeped himself in the history, the language, the customs of Jefferson's period with the result that we are presented, not with a mere puppet, but a man of flesh and blood moving about in a living society and dealing with men and women as essentially animate as himself. Thomas Jefferson breathes on every page.

You have read biographies of Shakespeare. Have you ever counted how often use is made of such expressions as, "We are safe in assuming"; "It is probable that", and "doubtless" where there is actually considerable doubt? There is no such thing in "Jefferson the Virginian", for two reasons. Firstly, we know far more fact about the life of Jefferson than we do of Shakespeare. Secondly, Malone permits these facts *to speak for themselves*. We use italics here because we are thinking of a far different sort of biography, the psychological type, perhaps best represented by Maurois' "Ariel". But there is no hokum, no prejudice about "Jefferson the Virginian", which is pure historical narrative.

Malone has timed his publication well. We cannot pick up a daily paper without seeing unmistakable evidences of the rankest sort of totalitarianism. Here we have the portrait of a man whose whole life was a dedication against tyranny in all its forms, and whose philosophy was based upon complete freedom of the mind.

Apostle of Light

Owing to the scarcity of source materials for his growing-up period, approximately half of Jefferson's long life is covered in this first volume, comprising the first forty-one years up to his departure for France at the end of the American Revolution. It is the period during which this "apostle of light and liberty" built a home at Monticello and prepared his great book, the "Notes on Virginia". It is the period during which he drafted the Declaration of Independence, the Virginia Statute of Religious Freedom, and bills for the improvement of public education, the authorship of which he always believed to be far more memorable than his presidency of the United States. It is also the period of the American Revolution, and those of us who think that the western democracies in the recent conflict wasted the early period of the war in shilly-shallying, will be impressed by the pernicious anemia of the American conduct of the Revolution in its early stages.

Jefferson was far more diverse a man than either of the other two American immortals, Washington and Lincoln. One can only compare him with Benjamin Franklin in his universality, in the wide scope of his interests. Besides his legislative accomplishments, he mastered "Coke upon Littleton", drafted the monetary system now in use in the States and Canada, played the violin, invented a classification for libraries, and had enough science to refute the great French naturalist Buffon.

There were two blows from which he never fully recovered, the death of his wife and the House resolution to conduct an inquiry into his conduct as Governor of Virginia during the last (third) year of his tenure. This was in 1781, when Jefferson's precipitate retreat from British invasion did not exactly cover him with glory, but it was also a time when State governors had absolutely no executive power at all. The House completely exonerated him.

In conclusion, we might add that "Jefferson the Virginian" has easily the best index we have ever seen in a modern biography. And we look forward to Volume Two, because we are curious to see how this man, so opposed to political quarrel, reacts when measuring swords with Alexander Hamilton.

Old Shoes and Rice

By JOHN PAUL

THE PLEASANT MORNING LIGHT—by Josephine Lawrence—*McGraw-Hill—$3.50.*

THE importance of being married has seldom been given such a fictional going-over as it gets here. Three young women converse, deliberate and suffer family nagging on the marriage theme—that marriage, be it for better or worse, is to be preferred to old maid status with its neurotic connotations, until the reader, unless he places the novel only in summer reading category, will be tempted to yawn. However, in a hammock, under a maple on a midsummer afternoon, the story has a place.

Hanna, Stacy and Paulie all had the same idea and married without love. But the results were not so similarly patterned. Hanna did not learn to love Timothy, she thought, when she knew she was pregnant. Paulie derived enough secondary satisfaction from being married to keep her husband's philanderings well in her marital blind spot. There was a thrill in giving a married name in shopping or ordering by telephone and the clerk seemed more courteous.

If the author had been a little more satirical, or even objective, about this whole business, it would have been a better book. Instead, she seems too closely associated with the absurd thesis. Probably the most reprehensible argument for marriage was that offered by one character when another had committed suicide: the news report of the tragedy would somehow look better with the victim tagged as a married woman.

Twisted Enoch

By EDWARD EARL

THE WOMAN'S HOUSE—by H. L. V. Fletcher — *Smithers & Bonellie — $3.00.*

EVERY so often the old Enoch Arden story is regurgitated — and here it is once more, with, of course, a slightly different twist.

The wayfarer knocked on the door of a cottage in Wales. The woman who opened the door looked at him. The color left her face. She half strangled a scream, and cried, "Martin."

And the stranger became Martin Humphries, her long lost husband who had gone away years ago and never returned—that is, up till now.

In the phantasmagorical world of soap operas, what was the poor man to do? Should he have told her he wasn't her husband and left her alone and lonesome? Or should he accept the love intended for another?

Dear reader, you know what happened as well as I. The brute stayed on. He pretended amnesia for any spots he couldn't fill in. So far, the story has been sliced in the same old way. Here we get the twist.

Martin—you never do find out his real name — begins to suspect that Lizbeth knows he isn't her husband, and never, for one moment, imagined he was. You take it from there.

As an added attraction, there are a super-curious archeologist who is practically neurotic about bogs, and a berserk old fool of a preacher who finally jumps into one.

Every possible literary stop is pulled out, pushed in, or stamped on, to lure you from page to foolish page — and, admittedly, it's fairly suspenseful, but, oh my, what a silly story.

Class Distinction

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE LARDNERS AND THE LAURELWOODS—by Sheila Kaye-Smith—*Musson—$3.00.*

"THE Lardners and the Laurelwoods" is one of those well-written competently observed novels of family life which English women writers seem always to have at their fingertips. At their best—as in Virginia Woolf's "To the Lighthouse" or Elizabeth Bowen's "Death of the Heart," they represent perhaps the finest work in contemporary English fiction. On a lower level of perception and artistry they are intelligent sure-handed studies in a field that

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the English woman novelist has made her own since the days of Jane Austen.

Sheila Kaye-Smith's "The Lardners and the Laurelwoods" belongs to the latter group. It is admirably written, it handles a dislocated time sequence with firmness and authority and if it lacks the superlative cutting-edge which separates character finally from type it sets forth the types themselves in boldly recognizable form — the well-to-do middle-class town type, as represented by the Laurelwoods, the stolidly traditional rural type exemplified by the Lardners. It is significant perhaps that the one character who deviates from pattern—Dick Lardner the inarticulate rural poet who falls in love with heartless Diana Laurelwood—emerges as a rather vague figure, an author's creation rather than a valid character.

The one unfamiliar element in "The Lardners and the Laurelwoods" is the recognition of an emerging class antagonism. For over a generation the Laurelwoods, a London family, had descended as paying summer guests on the Lardner farm. The children of both families play together, oblivious to the class distinction that is rigidly observed by the elders on both sides. As they grow older the distinctions emerge, gently but ruthlessly pressed by the Laurelwoods and docilely accepted by the Lardners. It is only towards the end of the novel that the Lardners come to recognize the inferior quality of their "betters". The Laurelwoods, secure in their class-rightness, remain oblivious to the end. This situation is handled with an irony and insight that give the novel more than the usual surface competence, a significance that extends beyond the family into the life of English society.

Food, Feathers and Fun

By J. L. CHARLESWORTH

SALMAGUNDI—by Joyce Conyngham Green—*Dent*—$4.50.

HUMOR, cookery, folklore, recondite knowledge, many out-of-the-way quotations and a love of nature are the distinctive features of this book, and the mixture explains the title, salmagundi being the old name for hors d'oeuvres. The arrangement of the book is something like a diary, but not for all days for which there are entries are there accounts of events. A saint's day or other church festival will draw from Mrs. Green a description of the traditions associated with it, and the recipes of the special food with which the feast was once celebrated.

As the book was written in England, probably in 1944, but at any rate while wartime rationing and restrictions colored all domestic life, her preoccupation with food is easy to understand. Many of her quotations are from William Gunter's "Confectioner's Oracle" and these are almost lyric in praise of good food. From old cookbooks she has extracted many recipes that must have been sad reading for her when she could not obtain the ingredients necessary, but she also gives recipes for making the best and most attractive dishes out of such foodstuffs as were obtainable in wartime Britain.

Other interests of the author are the drama—she is a designer of stage settings—and bird watching. She also derives amusement from watching and reporting on the doings of fellow inhabitants of her Hertfordshire village, setting down with relish and some quiet malice minor adventures in rehearsing amateur theatricals and carrying on with the regular civilian war work of the village.

Her descriptions of her neighbors are almost photographic. For example, "Miss Mabel Pigeon, with her typical English gentlewoman's horse-face, predigested tweeds, string of pearls, ribbed stockings, and piano-stool feet in thick brogues . . ." But her descriptions of birds and scenery show the enthusiasm of a born nature-lover, and those who share her enthusiasm will find the book one to read and reread.

There are several black and white illustrations by Antony Lake.

Preserving Veterans' Marriages

(*Continued from page* 3)

canvassing, that the students aroused public interest and secured its removal there.

Traditional part of "frosh" week annually is the Cairn Ceremony, commemorating the 1922 eight-mile grand trek of students from the old University to the new site of unbroken woodland. In his hand each student carried a stone with which he helped to raise a cairn, in the accustomed manner of pioneers. Today in permanent form this cairn adorns the campus.

By the time Dr. MacKenzie came to the University in 1944, on this location at Point Grey—a promontory overlooking the blue waters of the Gulf of Georgia and the encircling Coast Range, and one of the most beautiful sites in Canada—permanent buildings of stone, and semi-permanent of stucco housed three faculties: arts and science, applied science and agriculture.

So severe was the housing shortage that the President, himself, could find no accommodation when forced by the return of its owner to vacate the home he had been occupying.

A lesser man might well have been daunted. Instead, "We will accept every student who wants to come and who possesses the necessary qualifications," declared U.B.C.'s new President.

Furthermore, if housing were needed, U.B.C. would supply it; to Dr. MacKenzie it was as simple as that.

In the year after the former Maritimer took office, registration climbed from 2,500 to 5,800. By 1946 it had reached 7,500. By 1948, at 9,374, it was topped in the Dominion only by the University of Toronto.

By 1948, moreover, 900 single servicemen and women were housed on U.B.C.'s campus, while family accommodation was provided in 91 trailers and 411 suites. In the student camps lodged numbers of the faculty, and probably the only university president in the world to live with his wife and family in a tar-paper-roofed army hut with three-ply panelling on the walls and linoleum-covered board floors.

Communal Benefits

Nucleus of the camps now in existence was a group of hutments erected as a provincial forestry project during the depression, which was expanded by the army in the war period. About this grew up Acadia Camp—a thriving community of one- and two-suite and dormitory-style huts, with a couple of self-contained trailer camps as suburbs.

Both single servicemen and women and married veterans are accommodated in Acadia. For their benefit is provided a communal laundry, recreation rooms, games courts, a mother-supervised cooperative playschool and playground, a post-office geared by the Camp Superintendent, Mr. C. P. Armour, to offer efficient city laundry, drycleaning, telegram and telephone service, a student-operated dining room and canteen.

In addition to Acadia there are other camps: Fortress, formerly occupied by the Royal Canadian Artillery, which provides dormitory rooms and board for single servicemen; Wesbrook, containing trailers and huts and restricted to married men; Lulu Island and Little Mountain, both off-campus, also accommodating servicemen in family living quarters.

The huts for these camps were provided by the indomitable Dr. Mackenzie—ably assisted by Dr. Gordon M. Shrum, director of emergency housing, and by other members of the University staff—and were procured by methods varied and unique. Transported by land and sea, in some cases as far as 350 miles, they were installed and remodelled at an overall cost of three-quarters of a million dollars.

Converted into living quarters containing kitchen, living-room, one or two bedrooms, bathroom and shower, the huts rent for thirty dollars a month. Room and board for single men and women, in dormitory huts, is a monthly forty dollars. Trailer ground rent for self-owned trailers, including the use of a communal laundry, kitchen, bathroom and recreation room, runs five dollars a month.

Besides housing, army huts also serve as emergency class and reading rooms, laboratories, offices, canteens and recreation rooms. Since 1944 U.B.C. has greatly increased its range of studies and while permanent buildings are in process of construction, it has been necessary to provide temporary quarters for an enlarged curriculum which now includes faculties of law and home economics; degree courses in pharmacy, architecture, physical training and social work; new courses in engineering physics, food technology, agricultural engineering, forestry, farm mechanics, mining and metallurgy.

In these various courses 90 per cent of U.B.C.'s veterans obtained promotion in 1947-48. But promotion was not all they and their families gained.

They learned the value of community effort: whereas the University donated site and building for the children's playschool, installing plumbing and heating, fathers built in shelves and cupboards, constructed tables, chairs and toys, while mothers attended a nursery study course to prepare for supervising.

They learned impartiality and judgment: "No mother discriminates in favor of her own child," said a supervisor. "If there's an argument over a toy, we teach the children to use it together."

Cooperation, Restraint

They learned restraint: "You can't afford to row," confessed a serviceman grinning. "The walls are so thin, your neighbors can hear every word. It's pretty grim. Wisest thing is to go for a walk instead."

They learned orderliness: "You have to keep a small place shipshape. Living in a hat-box, you acquire system in self-preservation."

They learned cooperation: "Each family takes a day in rotation cleaning the common house."

Neighborliness: "We share everything—bad times as well as good." Unselfishness: "We learn to give and of equal importance, to take!" Urbanity: "There isn't room for the sorehead or troublemaker in a place like this. Without humor and good nature it wouldn't work." Gratitude: "The University donated this washing machine to the camp. Just moved it into the common house one day. We hadn't to pay a cent. The University's really been great!"

They strengthened the qualities they displayed in creating Canadian history. 'The first winter in the Fort Camp," said Dr. Shrum, "we were unable to supply heat to some of the huts for quite a while. There wasn't a single complaint. The students understood our difficulty and knew we were trying to accommodate them as quickly as possible."

Does campus crowding impair student morale?

"It brings out the best in people," said a serviceman decidedly.

"It will be nice to have more room," admitted his wife, "but when we leave next year I'm going to miss U.B.C. terribly!"

• •

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LONDON LETTER

Bad Weather In Britain Calls For Return To Old Farming Methods

By P. O'D.

London.

FARMING is always in the nature of a gamble with the weather, but there must be few countries in which the odds are so heavy against the farmer as in this one. Here the weather seems hardly ever to play the game. It is rather like going up against a three-card expert at a fair. You are bound to lose. No matter which card you pick, it is the wrong one.

At the end of July the countryside was a picture of nature's bounty at its most generous. Never have I seen more beautiful stands of wheat and oats and barley. From all over the country came the same cheering story of magnificent yields. People began to talk of a bumper harvest. All that was necessary was that the weather should behave. The weather didn't.

Now as a result of some of the worst August weather on record, crops in most parts of the country are sodden and flat. There are even places where the fields lie deep under water, and sheep and cattle have been carried away in the floods. Even in those more fortunate areas where the damage has been less, harvesting, at the best, will be slow, difficult, and expensive. Much of the grain will have to be cut by the scythe.

Not often in these days of binders and combined harvesters do we see a line of scythemen going diagonally down a field, each slightly behind the other to give room for the sweep, and all swinging rhythmically together. It is a beautiful sight, but not one which we are likely to see very much of even now, when expert scything is so badly needed.

Modern farmhands don't really know how to use a scythe. They hardly ever have occasion to learn, but they are having such an occasion now. Even if they cannot swing the long blades with the ease and precision of the old masters, even if they cannot keep a proper edge on them, for the honing of a scythe is an art in itself, they can at least hack the grain down somehow—and will have to. By the end of this harvest some of them, at least, should be quite good at it.

Incidentally, the golfers of the country should be able to lend a hand. There is a basic similarity in the two swings. Scything might be good for their game. There was a famous old Scotch "pro", who used to urge his pupils to "swing like an auld wife cuttin' hay"—slow back, an easy sweep with the weight on the left foot, and a long follow-through. What a chance to acquire that elusive rhythm—and do something useful!

The Cigarette Crawl

During the war and for some time afterwards the "cigarette crawl" was a well-established routine. Smokers wandered from shop to shop looking not so much for their favorite brand as for any brand at all. If they were lucky, the tobacconist slipped them a small packet from under the counter. More often than not, they were warned away from the door by a "No Cigarettes" sign. Even the clubs were without supplies.

Recently we have returned to this state of nearly smokeless austerity. The shops have had their supplies cut down to the point where they vanish almost as soon as received. There are still a few Turkish cigarettes on the shelves, but the more popular brands of Virginias are becoming harder and harder to get. And Turkish cigarettes will probably disappear too, when people have to decide between smoking what they don't like and not smoking at all.

The shortage is due to the decision of the Board of Trade to reduce by 16 2/3 per cent the amount of tobacco that may be drawn from bond. This brings the allowance back practically to the 1939 supply. But there is a good deal more smoking now, especially among women, and the 1939 allotment is no longer at all adequate.

That an amount of tobacco which just before the war was ample should now be regarded as causing almost a state of smoker's famine offers a striking commentary on the changes in our habits. It may be that people are smoking far too much, and the reduction in supply will not only save dollars but will also be good for our health. What it isn't good for is the nerves and tempers of smokers. If half of them really meant what they say, there would be a revolution.

Serious Scientists

Scientists take themselves too seriously. Not all scientists, for many of them are very modest men, humbly aware that like settlers in the wilderness they are merely making a little clearing on the edge of the vast unknown. But there are a lot of scientists—especially the practitioners of some of the newer sciences like psychiatry—who seem to suggest that all that is necessary is to give them a really free hand and sufficient support, and they would solve finally the tremendous problems with which saints and scholars and soldiers and statesmen have been struggling in vain through the ages.

Just now in London there is an International Conference on Mental Hygiene, attended by some 1,600 delegates from 46 countries. This is a very important conference, and its discussions may lead to new and valuable light being thrown on those dark and hidden recesses of the human mind, down below the level of our consciousness, about which we seem to know so little. But listen to the eminent Dr. Carl Binger, of Cornell University;—

"We medical and social students," said Dr. Binger, "who specialize in the study of man and his relations, must marshal all our knowledge and our best intelligence to grapple with the problem of how to prevent war; how to wall off the source of infection from power groups; how to interfere at every possible point with its spread; how to build men and women who can resist these infections". And there was a lot more of this sort of talk from others besides Dr. Binger.

Speaking as an interested but ignorant layman, I should say that the first task confronting the delegates is to set about psychiatrizing one another, discovering where they get these illusions of grandeur, and restoring them to a better sense of proportion. A good many of them seem to need it.

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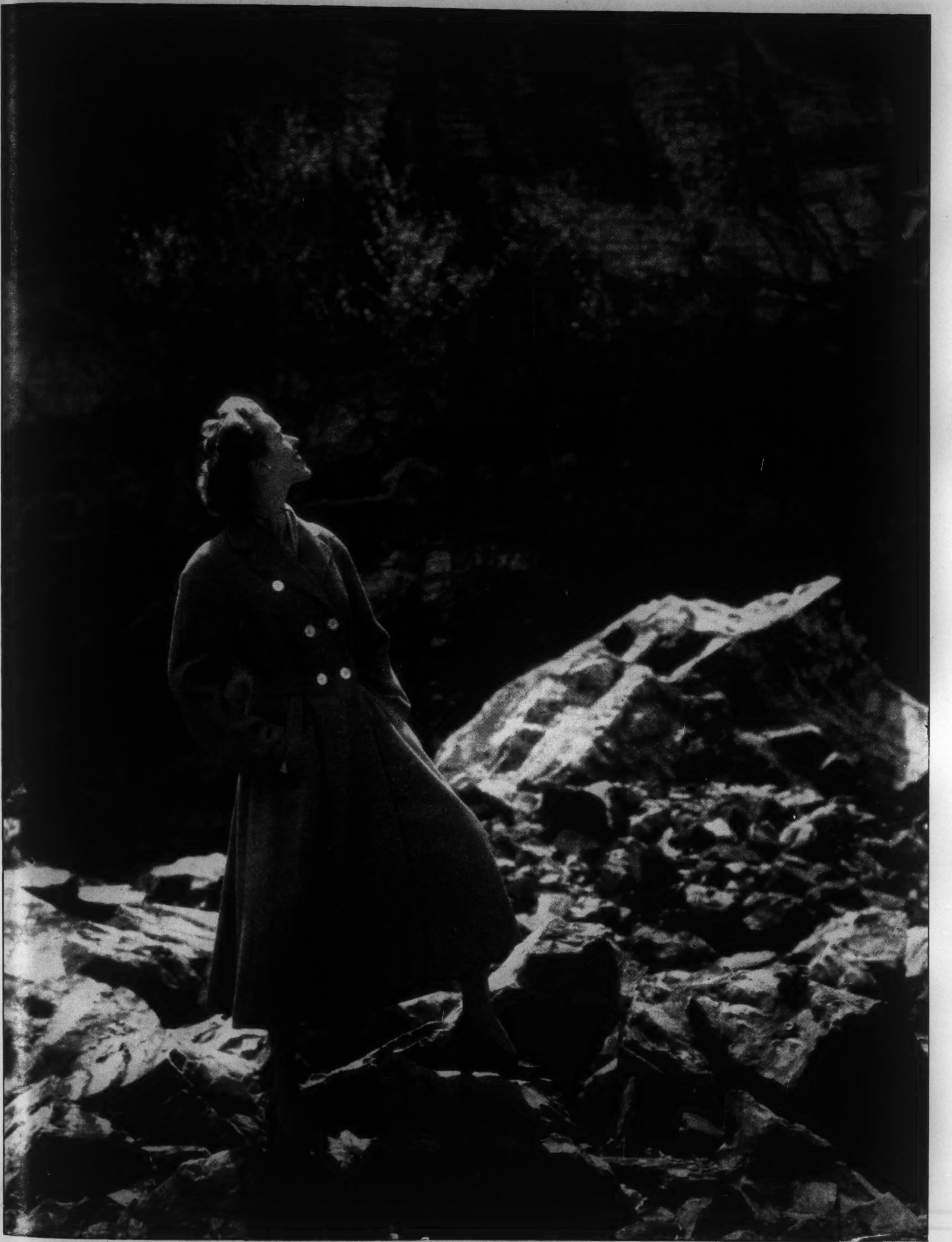
WORLD OF WOMEN



Photograph courtesy Jaeger

Soft Shoulders Ahead – rounded to natural contours and altogether innocent of such artifices as padding. In this coat of Guards red fleece cloth, the new line of the shoulders is accentuated by a deep yoke. The lavish sweep of the skirt is controlled at the waistline by strategically placed side belts. Surprise note . . . a lining of white silk.

BERNICE COFFEY, *Editor*

CONCLAVES

Where Are The Women In Party Politics?

By THELMA CRAIG

TO WHAT extent are women extending their power in public opinion and political action? To what extent do they recognize their opportunities and responsibilities in our Canadian democracy? Feminine participation in party politics loomed large as a topic of discussion at the national convention of the Liberal Party several weeks ago. Not on the platform or the floor of the convention hall, but in little gatherings outside where women delegates held post-mortems and pondered on this much-talked-about strength of womankind as a political force.

Quite frankly, feminine participation in the Liberal convention in 1919 was more obvious than in 1948; women who attended both conclaves were emphatic about this. Of course it was just about a month before the 1919 convention at which young Mackenzie King was elected leader of the Party that Royal assent was given the bill granting the franchise to women in the Federal field.

"Votes for women" inclined to make Liberal women feel that the emancipation of women was already secure, particularly when the rules of the convention provided that "women will be eligible for election as delegates in all constituencies." There were 71 women delegates named. Five sat on the resolutions committee. One, Isabel Armstrong of London, Ont., now better known as an Ottawa newspaperwoman, moved a resolution for "the conservation of health and life," and some others seconded resolutions. "The Liberal Party showed a very enlightened attitude toward women at that time," she says.

Twenty-nine years have passed. There were some 200 women delegates at the recent national Liberal convention. Of these 28 were there by virtue of offices held chiefly in the National Federation of Liberal Women or one of the provincial women's organizations, and 100 others as alternates. Not more than half a dozen women had any prominence in the affairs of the convention.

Five were members of the national convention committee. Six including these five sat on the platform at the opening session. Two were invited to speak from the platform, one, Mrs. Nancy Hodges, M.L.A., British Columbia, the only Liberal woman in a provincial legislature, and the other, Mrs. Cora Casselman, ex-M.P., the only Liberal woman who has sat in the House of Commons, who seconded the resolution on social security.

Not Impressive

Only one woman's name appeared on the nomination papers, that of the Honorable Cairine Wilson, one of the two women appointed to the Senate. Brief speeches were made from the floor by Mrs. Hodges as president of the National Federation of Liberal Women; Madame Tancrede Jodoin of Montreal, president of the Quebec Federation of Liberal Women; and Mrs. Mimi Day of Toronto whose amendment to the resolution on labor asking for union security was accepted.

Four resolutions were put forward by the National Federation of Liberal Women, which had not been born in 1919. The upshot of these: the convention urged that qualified women be appointed as early as possible to the Civil Service Commission, the Unemployment Insurance Commission, and the Board of Pensions Commissioners; that the Civil Service Act be amended to permit persons over 35 properly qualified to enter the Civil Service on a permanent basis; that Mackenzie King Houses be established throughout Canada where people of all classes could "achieve much through social and political assembly."

A further resolution favored "adequate representation of women in the Senate of Canada," a modification of one put forward by Alberta Liberal women asking that a third of the members of the Senate be women. The same women were busy lobbying to get Mrs. Casselman appointed to the Senate, a move which undoubtedly would have the approval of women generally regardless of party affiliation. It seemed a pretty pointed omission that nothing was said about women in the House of Commons.

To sum it up, the role which Liberal women played in the Party's 1948 convention was anything but impressive. Certainly Liberal women's prominence in the places and the counsels of the Party during the Mackenzie King era does not suggest any great progress toward that "equality of women in the functioning of the democratic state" which this year's national convention enunciated as part of its general statement of policy, "A Fighting Faith."

Perhaps Liberal women will achieve "a greater place in the sun" under the leadership of the Right Honorable Louis St. Laurent. While the new leader made no specific reference to the place of women in his speeches at the convention, we have it on the authority of Mrs. S. C. Tweed, assistant director of the National Liberal Federation, that he made a statement early in 1946 that in the interests of world peace there should be women in the House of Commons.

The meagreness of feminine participation in the Liberal convention, raises the question as to whether greater prominence will be given women when the Progressive-Conservative Party elects a new leader at the beginning of October. The headquarters of the Party reports that every riding organization has been urged to name a woman as one of the three voting delegates, and estimates that along with women delegates at large, there should be between 500 and 600 women among the 1,300 main delegates. There is already much ballyhoo about the effort being made to better the Liberals in respect to the representation and recognition of both women and young people. Let's see whether the convention measures up to the advance publicity!

Token Representation

Certainly the Progressive-Conservative Party can't chalk up too many marks in its favor as regards the recognition of women. Like the Liberal Party it can boast of one woman ex-M.P., Mrs. George Black of the Yukon; one woman senator, the Honorable Iva C. Fallis, and one woman in a provincial legislature, Mrs. Tillie Rolston, British Columbia.

Certainly the C.C.F. which has never yet been the party in power, can't wax eloquent over the extent of its feminine representation, but will lose a good deal of prestige if the lone woman in the House of Commons, Mrs. Gladys Strum, Qu'Appelle, Sask., gets left behind as a result of the redistribution of ridings.

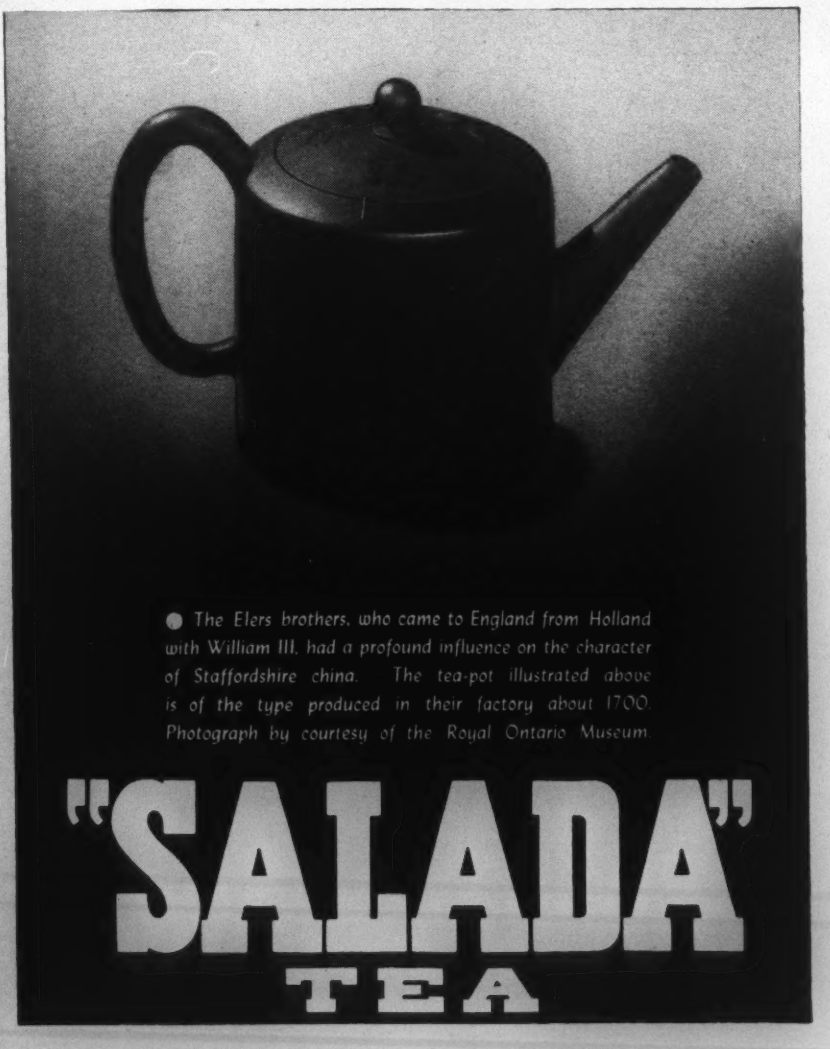
There were plenty of rumblings of dissatisfaction on the part of women at the Liberal convention. But what holds women back from "equality in the functioning of the democratic state"?

Men, said some of the women. Men grant us token representation, tell us prettily of the influence we have in the affairs of state . . . 51 per cent of the vote . . . talk of the good work we do in our women's organizations, and we forget they've edged us nicely aside in the spot that really matters, the riding organization.

Women themselves, declared others. Granted there are plenty of men who hold the old-time prejudices against women in public affairs, there are plenty of women who are apathetic and plenty of others who don't think it is "quite nice" to get into what they call "the rough and tumble" of political life. "Do you know," said one woman, "there were ridings where not one woman could be found who would consent to be a delegate to the Liberal convention in Ottawa." Think of that!

We win our own recognition. We have to take our places in the riding organizations, learn the facts of political life and the way democracy works from the grass roots up, be the kind of persons that will get nominations, pack the nomination meetings with our supporters, win seats for the Party. Said Mrs. S. C. Tweed, assistant director of the National Liberal Federation: "Women are just making a beginning in the riding organizations. If women don't wake up and accept their responsibilities, we'll have Socialism or Communism in this country, not Democracy."

It looks as though a lot of women will have to rise up and "sell" Canadian women on their responsibilities as citizens in our democracy. Men, too, more men, will have to encourage women to play a larger part in the affairs of state. Women will have to waken up to the fact that democracy is worth saving, and anything that is worth saving is worth taking active steps to protect.



● The Elers brothers, who came to England from Holland with William III, had a profound influence on the character of Staffordshire china. The tea-pot illustrated above is of the type produced in their factory about 1700. Photograph by courtesy of the Royal Ontario Museum.

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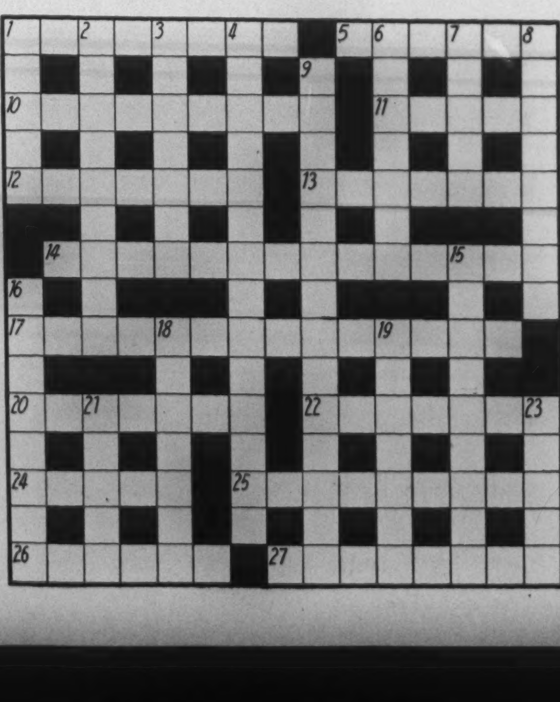
By LOUIS and DOROTHY CRERAR

ACROSS

1. Rob a lady Monday. (5, 3)
5. See 1 down.
10. Do you prefer your union suit with or without? (7, 2)
11. First generation U.S. citizens of Japanese parentage, i.e. sin.
12. He rallies.
13. It's precise to little Edward.
14. The painter takes one when he gives his house a new coat on 1 across. (7, 7)
17. Result of band-ing together. (9, 5)
20. 18th century violinist a little more than half baked by the Queen of Hearts.
22. Like water on a duck's back. (4, 3)
24. There's nothing fresh about it.
25. Watered vitamin C.
26. 1 across for the clergy.
27. By the sound of it, a drop might break the drink. (5, 3)

DOWN

1 and 5 across. Cupid's union organizing seems to be all work and no pay. (5, 2, 4)
2. They're chewed in the orient, (but beetles don't crack them). (5, 4)
3. Oh, I'd mix in rum a rare metal.
4. Condition of "The village blacksmith's" muscles. (2, 6, 2, 4)
6. When delivering this, does the postman bring a cooling draught? (3, 4)
7. Where movie actors make a violent attack?
8. "More safe I sing with mortal voice, unchang'd To hoarse or mute, though fall'n on . . . . "(Milton) (4, 4)
9. Can you bear his thunder to change to a whisper? (5, 3, 6)
15. A purifying word destroying its own heart
16. Follows a model?
18. Put me in a chair for an idle fancy.
19. As many sided as a cat's lives.
21. The end of Charles the First's was an axeident.
23. She appears loud at first but turns out a dear in the end.



Solution for Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Enraged
5. Romping
9. Envious
10. Ballast
11. Lilies
12. Crispin
15. Vase
17. The Emperor
19. Never never
20. Bran
22. Bridles
23. Cracow
27. Tripoli
28. Bouquet
29. Don't lie
30. Eleanor

DOWN

1. Ever loving
2. Ravel
3. Grower
4. Doss
5. Robert E. Lee
6. Milksops
7. In a mirror
8. Gate
13. Cheesemite
14. Drinkwater
16. Sovereign
18. Crude oil
21. Grouse
24. Churn
25. Stud
26. Able

FILMS

Top Movies in a Heat Wave

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

PEOPLE who go to see "Gone With The Wind" every time it reappears and sit happily through four and even eight hour treatments will probably resent the comparison of "Tap Roots" with their favorite masterpiece. Actually "Tap Roots" isn't another "Gone With The Wind", though it is very much the sort of picture a wideawake author-producer team might dream up after taking another look at "Gone With The Wind", and especially after reading the box office score on the revival.

"Tap Roots" has a high-spirited Southern heroine, Morna Dabney (Susan Hayward), a girl who likes her own way. ("There's enough dynamite in that girl to blow Lebanon Valley apart") and a reckless Southern hero (Van Heflin) who adores her but won't take any nonsense from her—he slaps her face the second time he meets her. Their relationship is complicated further by the fact (a) that Morna already has a fiance, who jilts her presently and goes off to the Civil War, and (b) that she is the spitting image of a great-aunt who after being similarly jilted went in for a career of ardent promiscuity up and down the River. The question is: is Morna just trifling with her new young man, and will she presently follow her great-aunt's deplorable example? Everyone in the picture says she will. Everyone in the audience knows perfectly well she won't. Yet such is the power of high-budget technicolor production that we all gave the problem our fresh serious consideration, just as three-year-olds follow the story of Goldilocks with undiminished interest, even when they know the formula is inviolable and Goldilocks is as safe as houses.

As it turns out it isn't the dynamite in Morna that blows Lebanon Valley (Miss.) to pieces. It's the faulty political judgment of Morna's father (War Bond) who insists that when Mississippi secedes from the Union, Lebanon should secede from Mississippi. He lays this proposition before the hero, a leading public figure in Lebanon, and the latter tells him it is the craziest idea he ever heard of, that everybody connected with it will be hanged, and that he is perfectly willing to string along with the anti-secessionist secessionists just the same. This is because he is in love with Mr. Dabney's daughter. I guess leading public figures in Mississippi have always been a little irresponsible politically.

All this involves plenty of dressing up in Civil War uniforms and daguerrotype ball-room costumes, any amount of violence, bloodshed and old-fashioned artillery action, and the blowing to pieces of the entire original set, including a fine old Colonial mansion with a double outside staircase.

The most attractive feature about "Tap Roots" and indeed about all the current films during the hot spell, was the air conditioning.

Musical Comedy Version

"That Lady in Ermine" with Betty Grable might very well be the musical comedy version of "Tap Roots", transposed to Italy. Like Morna, the Countess-heroine (Betty Grable) of "That Lady in Ermine" has a lively ancestress whose portrait in oils resembles her descendant exactly as a hand-painted photograph resembles its subject. Like Morna too she takes up with a second dashing hero (Douglas Fairbanks) after being coolly dropped by the first one (Caesar Romero). And just as in "Tap Roots" the plot hangs (by double cable) on whether the heroine will stab her second young man in the back or marry him and settle down.

Still it's a Lubitsch picture and no one worked more successfully than the late Director Lubitsch on the theory that a thing that isn't worth doing is worth doing extremely well. As an Italian countess of the middle nineteenth century, Betty Grable looks as usual like the peak-achievement of Hollywood cosmetic art in the twentieth, which was probably Lubitsch's sly intention.

•

One of the weaknesses in "Mr. Peabody and the Mermaid" was the casting of William Powell as Mr. Peabody. William Powell is too professional a comedian for fantasy. He can't act a man at his wits' end, he can only act William Powell acting a man at his wits' end.

Another difficulty with the film is that the author, Nunnally Johnson, was in much the same difficulty as Mr. Peabody. He had fished about in his imagination and caught a mermaid by the tail and after the first moment of surprise there didn't seem to be much to do with her. As comedy material mermaids are badly hampered by their lack of mobility on land. For one thing they can't very well get into and out of bedrooms.

Ann Blyth makes a very cute mermaid, rising out of the sea without a scale or a hair out of place. There isn't a great deal she can do with the role but fortunately it isn't the sort of part to involve her in type-casting.

•

EASTER PARADE. Pleasant entertainment, thanks largely to the Irving Berlin music and to Fred Astaire. Judy Garland and Ann Miller are also active.

MR. BLANDINGS BUILDS HIS DREAM HOUSE. Myrna Loy and Cary Grant engage in a strictly upper-bracket-income struggle with the housing problem.

FORT APACHE. John Ford's Western provides fine scenery, lively action and even a hint of characterization in the role of a lunatic army major, well played by Henry Fonda.

• •

MUSIC

"Deirdre" in Dublin

By JOHN YOCOM

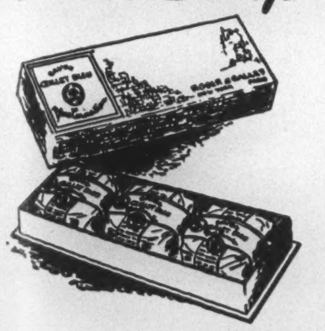
TWO and a half years ago the Irish-born Canadian playwright John Coulter and the eminent composer Dr. Healey Willan wrote an opera called "Deirdre of the Sorrows" for the C.B.C. Based on Celtic lore, it was a smooth integration of music and libretto and its radio performance on a spring Saturday afternoon in 1946 won some favorable comments, largely on account of the fine work of soprano Frances James in the title role. Since then the real "sorrow" of "Deirdre" has been that it has been left on library shelves. However, next spring, just three years after "Deirdre" went on the airways, the opera will, if present plans materialize, be given a full on-stage presentation. Unfortunately, it will not be in a Canadian city but in Dublin, by the Royal Operatic Society, which should do nobly in this opera with a robust Irish theme.

Back from a short visit to his native Belfast, Dublin and London, John Coulter tells us that after many consultations, readings of the score and listening to excerpts from his private recordings of "Deirdre of the Sorrows", the Royal Operatic Society of Dublin decided to stage the work as part of their 1948-49 season. (In Dublin he attended an Abbey Theatre production of his play "The Drums Are Out" which Irish critics have acclaimed. See "Dear Mr. Editor," p. 11.)

The Dublin musicians are very much impressed with the full-length Canadian work. They see it also as a striking spectacle, Mr. Coulter reports, and they plan to make its stage world-première a gala occasion in Dublin. They are now provisionally trying to cast the leading roles (with the assistance of Reginald Goodall, one of the resident conductors of Covent Garden, who was present at the Dublin consultations).

North American Prize

The finals for the North American Prize have just been completed in San Francisco. Contestants from many parts of the United States and Canada entered for the awards which were donated by Mrs. Eleanor Pflugfelder of New York City under the auspices of the Schmitz School of Piano, San Francisco. A prize of $1,000 was won by Jacqueline Drucker of San Francisco, formerly of Toronto. The second prize of $300 went to Madeleine Blais of Montreal and the third prize of $200 was shared with Harry Somers, Toronto.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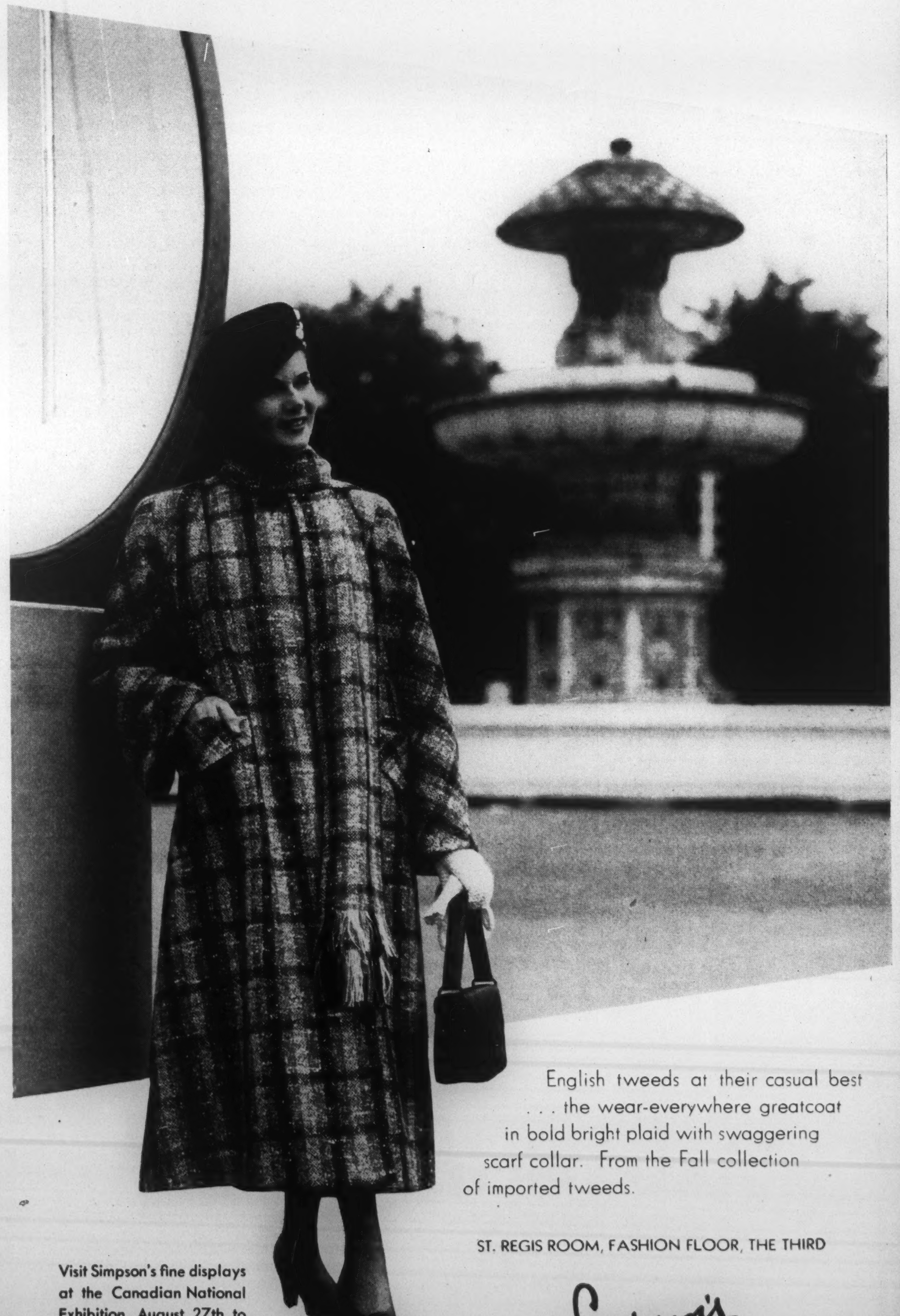
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CONCERNING FOOD

Good Morning to You!

By MARJORIE THOMPSON FLINT

MANY verbal spankings have been administered to the public by doctors and nutritionists about the necessity of consuming better breakfasts. Every word which has been uttered on this subject should be regarded with respect since it is only too true that we tend to break-the-fast in an inadequate manner. Mid-morning slump, reduced efficiency and 11.30 hunger are all obvious results of skimpy breakfasts.

What are the reasons for this state of affairs? Well our guess is that late risers take the first prize for contributing most to brief breakfasting and, in addition to not having time to eat an adequate meal themselves, they cause confusion and general upset in the household. Another group of people who encourage poor breakfast habits are the dieters. These people seem to think that if they do without breakfast or just exist on coffee and juice that they are going about the business of weight reducing in the approved fashion. Then farther down in the list of offenders are the homemakers who tend to let their breakfast menus become monotonous and uninteresting.

Daily the homemaker has an enormous role to play in the early morning scene because not only does she have to provide sustenance for the family, but she also has to police and referee all before-school activities, find misplaced clothing and books, untangle allowance and financial questions, straighten out social problems and send everyone off to business and school happy and well fed. Her lot is definitely not an easy one!

Since breakfast is such a wide plank in the family health platform it might be an idea for the homemaker occasionally to take stock of the family's breakfast habits and menus to see if there is anything which could be added or subtracted to improve matters. Actually breakfast is a meal, not a snack, and should be planned as such and any necessary advance preparation made for it. With the three senses of sight, smell and taste as your allies you won't have to coax and cajole folks into eating breakfast.

All citrus fruit and juices served as a starter are much better for thorough chilling as are other breakfast fruits—baked apples, dried fruits, canned juices and the fresh in-season fruits.

Cereals of the cooked or prepared variety get top honors for being the most economical source of energy and vitamins providing, of course, they are whole grain or vitamin fortified. In addition they require milk and sweetening to accompany them, all of which adds up to good nutrition. The child who goes to school on a piece of bread and a half glass of milk is the restless inattentive scholar. For little extra cost and effort cereal can be added to provide much needed energy and body building material.

Our neighbors to the south incorporate a great deal more variety in their breakfast menus with the use of hot breads than we do. We mean by this the serving of griddle cakes, waffles, French toast, fried cornmeal mush, coffee cake, muffins, sweet buns, etc., where we serve toast almost exclusively. More work is involved in beating up a batch of popovers than in toasting ready-sliced bread and frankly we wouldn't advise it unless for Sunday morning brunch. However, there are other less tricky items which can be prepared with minimum effort and excellent results.

Muffins of the whole wheat, bran and oatmeal variety are always popular. To save your energy in the morning measure out the dry ingredients the night before, and line the muffin tins with paper cupcake liners so that you are all ready to mix the ingredients together while the oven is heating. Here is a muffin recipe, tried and true with plenty of taste appeal:

Date Wheat Muffins

¾ cup sifted pastry flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
¼ cup granulated sugar
1 cup whole wheat or graham flour
½ - 2/3 cup chopped dates
1 egg beaten
1 cup milk
4 tablespoons melted shortening or salad oil.

This recipe will make 8 medium-sized muffins. If you haven't the paper cupcake liners (large size) be sure you grease the muffin tins thoroughly. Preheat the oven to 400°F.

Sift flour, baking powder and salt into mixing bowl. Add sugar, whole wheat flour and dates. Combine thoroughly. Add milk and melted shortening (cooled) to well beaten egg. Pour all this into dry ingredients and *stir quickly just until dampened.* The batter should still look lumpy. With large spoon dip batter into muffin tins filling each tin 2/3 full.

Bake for 20 minutes in oven 400°F.

Remove muffins from tins immediately after taking from oven and serve hot.

Here is a recipe for coffee cake which can be made, stored in refrigerator overnight in the raw state and baked the next morning. It is possibly ⅛ inch less in height than if baked immediately after making but does not suffer in any other way. Remove it from the refrigerator and allow to warm up while you heat the oven to 400°F.

Coffee Cake

2 cups prepared biscuit mix
¼ cup sugar
¼ cup raisins
1 egg beaten
½ cup milk

Add the sugar and raisins to the dry mix and combine thoroughly. Add milk to beaten egg and combine with dry ingredients stirring lightly with a fork. Turn into greased 8 x 8 x 2 or 8" round cake pan. Pat gently to spread the dough in tin. Sprinkle topping over the batter.

To make the *topping* melt 2 tablespoons butter and add ¼ cup brown sugar, 1 tablespoon flour, ½ teaspoon cinnamon and ¼ cup chopped nuts. Bake in oven 400°F for 25 to 30 minutes. Cut in squares and serve warm with butter.

The egg or meat course in breakfast planning is quite optional depending upon family demands and the budget. Once or twice a week it is pleasant to declare a dividend and serve eggs with bacon or sausage—traditional breakfast fare but not by any means the only possible main course dish. We know from experience, having worked with and for the public, that tastes in main course breakfast dishes are as varied as could be imagined and for your information here are a few favorites—codfish cakes, creamed finnan haddie, corned beef hash with poached egg, chicken hash, liver or kidneys and bacon, and fried smelts.

We're going to give you a recipe for Scrapple, a dish of Pennsylvania Dutch origin, usually served at breakfast with boiled eggs. It is very tasty and can certainly be used for luncheon or supper dishes in a variety of ways. If you are a little skeptical try out half the recipe. For a September morn breakfast start off with sliced peaches, then slices of fried scrapple with fresh made chili sauce, hot bran muffins, honey and coffee. You really shouldn't feel hungry until 12 o'clock.

Scrapple

3 pounds fresh pork hocks (3 or 4 hocks)
3 quarts water
1 tablespoon salt
1 lb. pork liver
½ teaspoon pepper
1 teaspoon sage
3 cups yellow cornmeal

Cover hocks with water. Add salt. Cover and simmer until hocks are tender, about 30 minutes. Remove meat and skim fat from broth. Measure broth and add water to make 3 quarts. Add pepper, sage and then the cornmeal gradually and cook stirring constantly until the mixture is the consistency of soft mush. Chop or cut meats fine. Add to mush and cook over low heat 1 hour. Pour into two greased 5 x 9 loaf pans. Chill thoroughly. Slice ¼ inch thick and dip in flour and brown in hot fat. This meat will keep two weeks if well covered and refrigerated.

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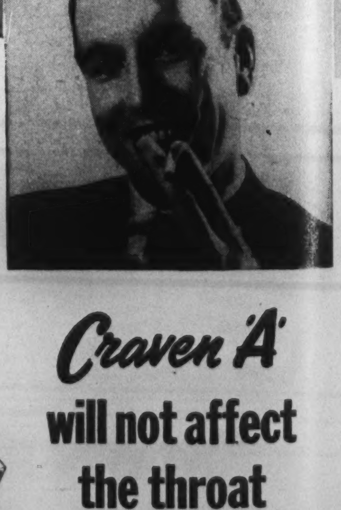

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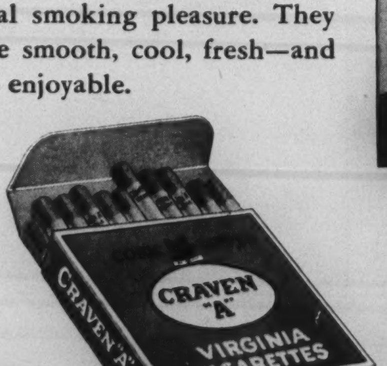

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THE OTHER PAGE

She Might Never Be Happy

By A. C. FORREST

THE Nelson homestead was a study in contrasts. In the whole of the north I didn't know a home that more obviously combined graciousness with poverty. From the outside the rambling collection of log rooms took their character from the sow-thistles which sprouted and flowered from the mud-filled cracks of the slab roof.

Inside, scattered among the apple-boxes and crude home-made furniture, there were an old piano, a modern nickel-trimmed cookstove, and several other refinements of former prairie affluence.

I remember well the first impression of that first of many visits. Gus and I strolled up from the camp one night to secure permission to take samples of soil from different parts of their quarter-sections. We were spending the summer with a survey outfit from Regina, testing the soil in the whole area between the two rivers recently settled by homesteaders from the South, dried out, and starved off the prairie.

"There's either a big family, or somebody likes building log cabins," Gus remarked when we came up the hill and gazed on the buildings of the homestead. We had seen many hard looking places, but this took the prize.

"I noticed on the map that they've got five quarters between them; likely a bunch of unmarried sons, each with land, but all living at home," I replied.

We actually felt like turning back when we got a good look at the place. Most of the settlers were glad to see anyone from outside. We had found life rather lonely at first, so had got into a habit of visiting around among the homesteaders wherever we were located. That way we had been invited to the local parties, on fishing trips, and had gotten many a good meal with venison out of season and blueberry pie. But from the outside the Nelson place looked very unpromising.

However we kept on going and found the inside better. Like most farm homes crowded with young people, it was a cheerful sort of place. There were four boys between nineteen and twenty-four. There was only one girl, seventeen, and the spoiled baby of the family. She was lovely-looking but rather shy. The school-teacher of the new little log school, a girl of about nineteen or twenty called June, boarded with them.

After we had become acquainted in the community we learned from the neighbors that the Nelson home was a sort of cultural centre of the community. It was significant that the school-teacher boarded there.

I don't deny that the girls and the old piano were the main reasons we spent so much time at Nelson's during the weeks of that summer. Gus liked the teacher, but I personally found Stella the seventeen-year-old very attractive. We liked the boys too, and used to go fishing and hunting with them.

However I really spent more time with old Mrs. Nelson. I used to have long talks with her on Saturdays and Sundays. Bit by bit she told me their story, of why they came North.

"When we finished threshing in 1929 Dad figured that we were worth fifty thousand dollars. We had half that tied up in our land, and we threshed twenty-five thousand dollars worth of wheat that year. So we bought more land. In 1932 we were broke and had lost our land to the mortgage company. We came up here, got a quarter section for each of the boys and one for us, and we have been on relief ever since. Like so many others we bought too much land, and when the drought and depression hit us together, we went under. We thought that with the boys, the thing to do was get new land up here where so far there has never been a crop failure," she told me.

There had been no school when they first moved into the settlement. The boys were rather pleased about it, but Stella had felt badly, and when the new school opened she had started back. Mrs. Nelson was pleased that the teacher lived with them; she seemed to bring into the home some of the things they had missed.

She liked to have us around too. She thought we were good for the boys. "They don't read much, and they don't remember much about the nice things we used to have in the south." But she didn't like us to talk too much about the university or things in the city. She told me once, "I want to keep the boys satisfied here. We have to make our future here. It's bad when a family gets broken up."

In August the school was closed for two weeks. The weather was so severe and the roads so bad that the schools had their summer holidays in mid-winter; but they saved two weeks over for a summer break. That meant June was going back to Saskatoon.

I knew Gus was going to miss her. He had been getting along a lot better than I had with Stella. So one evening I was ribbing him about it. "Don't act so smug," he said. "You're going to be lonely too. She's going to take Stella with her."

Then he told me how June had been saving her money to go back to Saskatoon for the two weeks, and her mother had sent money to buy a ticket for Stella. "What a break it's going to be for the poor kid," he said. "She's been stuck back in these poplar woods since she was nine years old. During that time she's never seen anything bigger than Four Corners."

Our job in that area was just about completed and I was afraid we might be moving on before they came back. We'd probably see June again, for I knew Gus had made plans to follow things up when we went back to Saskatoon for the winter. As for Stella I knew I might never see her again. She would likely marry one of the neighbor boys and settle down in a log cabin for the rest of her life.

I was talking with Mrs. Nelson the following Sunday. "It's going to be nice for Stella to get out for a holiday to Saskatoon, isn't it?" I said.

Mrs. Nelson didn't say anything for a minute. She had one of those long distance looks in her eyes and was staring out the curtainless little window.

"She's not going to go," she said quietly. "She decided last night."

Just for a moment I was rather glad, and then I felt mean for thinking of myself. I was going to blurt out, "Why not?" but I bit my tongue and didn't say anything. I had sisters of my own, and knew that you didn't always question their decisions.

I thought of how disappointed she must be, and decided that her reasons would likely be financial. Yet Gus had told me June had saved money for the trip, and Stella had received the invitation plus a return ticket from June's mother. "It must be clothes," I decided, knowing how proud women are about what they wear, and realizing that Stella didn't have very many. I wished there was some way some nice travelling clothes could be secured without hurting her pride.

"Well, I suppose it's rather a busy time for her to leave," I said, casually, as though a trip to Saskatoon was the sort of thing one could take or leave any old time at all.

Mrs. Nelson looked at me. She knew I was acting a part. "Maybe I was too hard," she said. "But I did it for her own good. I just know if she spends two weeks in Saskatoon, she'll never be happy living here again."

THE LIFE DEPARTED

THE children on our street,
Told one by one, are sweet,
But, raging altogether, make a dickens of a row.
And possibly the noise
Of all these girls and boys
Has made some extra wrinkles on the high poetic brow.

But now they're at the Lake
(To keep the fish awake,)
But do I rest content in this environment of peace?
Nay, verily. I prowl,
Impatient for the howl
Of Butch and Nancy, Gail and Joe, Adolphus and Clarice.

Day after soundless day
Crawls silently away.
A fun'ral passing by would be a welcome incident.
So I shall gaily sing
The day the schoolbells ring.
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J. E. M.

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THE BUSINESS FRONT

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO CANADA, SEPTEMBER 4, 1948 *Rodney Y. Grey, Asst. Financial Editor*

Canada's Overseas Exports Down, Fewer U.S. Dollars From E.R.P.

By RODNEY Y. GREY

In the first half-year of E.R.P. Canada got about 20 per cent of total orders; we can expect to get fewer dollars as E.R.P. funds are diverted to other uses. Our export trade to overseas area is declining as the dollar shortage forces European and sterling area countries to avoid buying Canadian goods.

This is the first of two articles on Canada and European recovery; it outlines the reasons we will get fewer dollars from E.R.P. The second article, to appear next week will discuss the case for Canadian grants or credits to European nations.

AS THE end of the first half-year of the European Recovery Program draws near, it becomes clearer that in future Canada will get fewer, not more, American dollars from that source. Our shortage of American dollars has not been "solved" by E.R.P. The problem of export surpluses—the vital problem of an economy that lives on export trade—was, at best, postponed by E.R.P. purchases in Canada.

When the Economic Cooperation Administration — the Washington agency set up by Congress to administer Economic Cooperation Act funds—got under way in April it was hoped that our exports might be maintained at previous levels. The E.C.A. would simply be financing our exports, just as we had been doing ourselves by credits or grants to European countries. The serious shortage of American dollars had forced us to suspend credits, the E.C.A. was now expected to pay the bills.

So far, Canada has received about twenty per cent of total purchases by the E.C.A. Despite this there has been a real decline in our exports to the sterling area and the soft currency countries of western Europe. These are our traditional markets for bulk foods and raw materials. The surprising thing is that we were able to sell as much under E.R.P. as we did — that our exports did not fall even further.

Existing Contracts

There are several reasons why we got such a large portion of the initial spendings of money abroad by the E.C.A. Perhaps the most important reason is that a good portion of that 20 per cent represents E.C.A. financing of our existing contracts. The Recovery Program is supposed not to break up established trade patterns; Canada had contracts with many of the sixteen E.R.P. countries that were becoming increasingly difficult to finance. Many of the E.C.A.'s early authorizations for funds to be spent in Canada did not represent new orders but merely the financing of these old contracts.

A second reason is that Canadian exporters, our Trade Commissioners overseas, and our officials in Ottawa and Washington moved fairly quickly to acquaint both European countries and the E.C.A. people with what Canada had available. Canadians did a good selling job: European buyers and American officials soon knew that in many lines Canada could supply goods at competitive prices. Other countries, particularly in Latin America, that might have supplied the same sort of goods for Europe did not get into the selling job quite as quickly.

A third reason for the high percentage of orders coming to Canada is that in the first two quarters of E.R.P. the sorts of goods Europe has wanted have been the bulk foods and raw materials that Canada could easily supply. In the first two quarters, as the program got under way, Canada has been an obvious source of supplies; but this is a purely temporary condition. In spite of all this, our exports to many European countries and to members of the sterling area are down; and they are likely to go down further if we depend mainly on E.C.A. paying the bills.

There are five reasons why we shall get a smaller share of the money spent by the E.C.A. for European relief and reconstruction: and they are in addition to the general decline of the sellers' market in foreign trade and increasing buyer resistance for luxury type goods. It is impossible to estimate accurately which of these reasons is the most important—which of them will cause the greatest reduction in authorizations for purchases in Canada — but together they mean a sharp decline in the volume of goods Canada can expect to sell abroad and receive E.R.P. dollars in exchange.

Dollars For Latin America

Certainly a major factor will be increased spending by the E.C.A. in Latin America. Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Chile—all have goods that Europe needs. For obvious political reasons Washington will be happy to have some E.C.A. dollars go there. South American countries didn't move very quickly when E.R.P. started in April, but they are as anxious for American dollars as we are. They are not wasting time now putting their case for a share of E.R.P. orders before both Europeans who want the goods and American officials who pay out the dollars.

More Goods In Europe

Then, too, there can be expected to be more spending by the sixteen European nations concerned within their own borders or in other soft currency areas. Under U.N.R.R.A., and under the Canadian and American loans, there was a good deal of simply getting rid of undesirable Western Hemisphere surpluses, and a good deal of mutual backscratching as European countries used North American aid for supplies they might have done without. The pressures for this were by no means exclusively European. However, now there is a public examination of conscience in Paris every time an application for aid is made. Any country, for any reason whatsoever, that tries to spend E.C.A. dollars on non-essentials faces the criticism of the other fifteen nations. And whether essential or not, if those goods can be obtained elsewhere than in the hard-currency areas, there is a good deal of pressure from the other countries and from the United States officials concerned, to get those goods anywhere but from dollar areas. That is one of the conditions of E.R.P.—if you can buy the goods somewhere else, do so. Europeans, sparked by the hope and promise of reconstruction with American aid if they cooperate among themselves, are combing the soft-currency areas for scarce goods. A lot of those goods they traditionally bought in North America.

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In prairie elevators like these at Swift Current, Saskatchewan, Canada's wheat crop is stored. Despite E.R.P. our grain exports to European and soft currency areas have declined. E.R.P. dollars will buy U.S. wheat.

Underpinning Currencies

Associated with this increased spending by Europeans in Europe is the fact that now E.C.A. dollars will also be used to underpin European currencies. In order to get more intra-European trade going, the E.C.A. has said it will provide reserves of American dollars to help those countries that find that they are selling more to other European countries than can be bought from them. This use of E.C.A. dollars draws off funds that might otherwise be used in making Western Hemisphere purchases. Some of those dollars might have been spent in Canada.

U.S. Surpluses

A fourth reason, and many Canadian producers are convinced already that this is the main reason we'll get less from E.C.A., is that many Canadian products we would like to sell in Europe are also produced in quantity in the United States. If there's a surplus in the United States, then U.S. producers will get the first chance to sell their goods under E.R.P. After all, it's their money. One important section of the E.C. Act states that when the Secretary of Agriculture declares an agricultural product to be in surplus supply, the surplus must be purchased by the E.C.A.— E.C.A. paying half the cost and the Department of Agriculture the other half. The Democratic administration of President Truman and the Republican Congress are determined in this election year to keep farm prices reasonably high. The E.R.P. helps do that, but the net effect for Canada is that we may find it hard to sell our wheat in Europe.

Along with the statutory obligations to move American surpluses to Europe the E.C.A. is subject to the pressure of well organized American producer groups. While a good many E. C. A. officials may be quite convinced of shipping genuine reconstruction goods to Europe, they also realize that to alienate many powerful producers' groups is bad politics, and might in the long run do a lot of harm in an economy-minded Republican Congress. When there is a surplus of goods in the U.S., Canadian producers can be prepared to see those surpluses move to Europe before the E.C.A. buys any in Canada.

Reconstruction

Canadian manufacturers are anxious to sell machinery in Europe in order to keep a place in a world market instead of being dependent on a small home market and a narrowing Commonwealth market. E. R. P. at first looked like a pretty good hope. However, a second look suggests that as E.R.P. progresses and becomes less of a relief program, concerned with food and raw materials, and more of a reconstruction program, Canada will have to fight very hard to sell machinery in Europe. In some lines of course, it won't be too difficult. The U. S., faced with a shortage of farm machinery, has limited the amount that may move to Europe.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Our Doubtful Prosperity

By P. M. RICHARDS

IN five provincial elections this summer the government in power was re-elected, indicating that the people of those provinces were pretty well satisfied with things as they were, pointed out a Front Page item in last week's SATURDAY NIGHT. "We are indeed a lucky people!", it exclaimed; though Canadians still have too few houses and motor cars and some exporters are in trouble with overseas markets, they are amazingly well off judged by almost any standards; industrial production is about 80 per cent above pre-war, employment in industry is higher than at any time in history, farmers are more debt-free and generally better off than in many years, living standards are higher and wealth is spread more evenly. Eight years of prosperity, with prosperity still continuing!

These things are true and it is well that we should be reminded of them. But we have our worries. We are worried about the future—not so much about the possibility of an early decline in prosperity, though this possibility exists, as about the substance of our way of life in the face of highly unstable, even chaotic, political and economic trends throughout the world. Canada is essentially democratic, and its existing economy depends upon the maintenance of favorable economic relationships with like-minded peoples in other countries—as evidenced by the fact that about 35 cents of every dollar paid to a Canadian wage-earner comes directly or indirectly from foreign trade.

Democracy Slipping

But democracy seems to be losing ground, in Europe and certainly in Asia. It isn't that the peoples of those continents—the parts of them that we have been trading with, that is—don't believe in democracy as an ideal; it's rather that they are tending, by and large, to be forced by circumstances into authoritarianism. Many countries have come under the control of Soviet Russia and are no longer allowed to trade with us; others are compelled by monetary as well as political reasons to suspend former trade relationships with us. More serious even than these things is the seeming decline in our own faith in our system. We are alarmed by evidences of the growth of communism in our midst; we probably have much more reason to be concerned about our own failure to champion democracy. Yes, we are prosperous enough now. But where are we heading?

According to Josef L. Hromadka, a Czechoslovak delegate at the Amsterdam assembly of the World Council of Churches, the era of western supremacy in international affairs is approaching an end. Anxiety about the advancing social transformation under the leadership of the Soviet Union, he said last week, is depriving the average western citizen of a real grasp of the situation; he no longer has much to offer along lines of moral, philosophical or spiritual leadership.

Defeat or Renewal?

Said Hromadka: "What he (the western citizen) has taken for granted is slipping out of his hands; that makes him confused, restless, scared, nervous or disillusioned and apathetic. He is losing the trust and confidence of his former colonial nations which rightly or wrongly are looking forward to Soviet communism and the Soviet brand of democracy as a more reliable and trustworthy guide through the labyrinth of this world."

Hromadka suggested that instead of going to war with Russia, which could serve no useful purpose in solving the current world crisis, the West should acknowledge defeat and "become co-builders with the new barbarians who are coming of age and are aspiring to a place in the sun through the Communist movement." Presumably he thinks the western nations' condition is like that of ancient Rome before its fall.

Most of us tend to think that we shall come up out of our present depression of spirit, and out of any physical business depression which may be ahead, in much the same way that we have recovered from past economic declines. Perhaps we shall. But it is dangerous to count on that this time. This time we have a powerful enemy who is working hard to push us down and prevent our recovery. This time, perhaps, we might not come back, with our democratic institutions intact.

It is the continuing conflict between labor and capital that constitutes the chief threat to our safety. And these are the elements which stand to lose most in the event of defeat. Yet basically there is no reason for conflict between them. The problem is a common one—how to preserve the social values of individualistic enterprise in a world inevitably becoming more collectivist. The solution requires mutual concessions and adjustments, and only a cooperative approach will find it.

The Canadian farm machinery industry has many trade connections throughout the world, and will no doubt get E.C.A. authorizations. But as far as machinery to reestablish Europe's factories is concerned, Canadians are in a tougher spot. Next year American manufacturers of machine tools may be in a far better position to supply goods to Europe, once American demand has tapered off. Based on a much larger home market, and organized on a vast scale, they can meet Canadian costs despite higher wage levels. As well, there are a great many complicated engineering problems to be solved in supplying machinery to Europe; and the large American industry is a good position to solve them. This is one angle of the general condition that will become apparent as E.R.P. progresses—the sort of goods Canada can supply does not fit in as well with a reconstruction program as with a relief program. Of course, foods and consumer goods are part of any scheme to aid Europe, but with better crops in Europe and surpluses in the United States, Canada will hardly continue to be in the same superior position it has been so far.

These factors mean a continued dollar problem for Canada and a general decline in E.C.A. financed exports. Canada's first reaction to E.R.P. was "What's in this for us?" It now becomes clear that even E.R.P. will not enable us to maintain our previous export levels. It is not the primary object of E.R.P. to solve the foreign trade problems of the western hemisphere countries, at least in the short-run and immediate future. In staking Europe for recovery, the United States hopes that this is a way of building up a strong Europe that might not fall into the Russia orbit; E.R.P. is part of the process of gathering allies that is fundamental to the game of power politics. In terms of economic advantage — attempting to build a prosperous Europe, able to stand on its own feet in the markets of the world, able to pay for any goods it might require from hard-currency areas — E.R.P. can in the long run only benefit all nations who live on exports.

E.R.P. Not Enough

The first World War accelerated the disintegration of the world economy; the second World War hurried the process to dangerously near the point of complete breakdown. E.R.P. is the United States' attempt to stop that disintegration and reverse the process. Only in a prosperous trading world will it be possible for Canadians to enjoy their present standard of living. Though the direction E.C.A. aid will take in the future may mean fewer dollars for Canada, in the long run it can only be to our advantage.

Looking at the major objectives of the European Recovery Program, our problems of dollar shortage and impending surpluses of export-type goods can't look like major issues to the rest of the world. If we support the objectives of the European Recovery Program, and they seem clearly to be worthy of support in terms of "enlightened self-interest", then the problems of dollar shortage and falling exports are something we will have to tackle on our own. We have told the Americans we will reconsider the credit position in the fall. Should we unfreeze existing credits to Europe and supply more grants or credits beside? These questions must be answered with the declining export level and our trading future in mind.

Postwar Tobacco Shortage Caused By High Demand

By JOHN L. MARSTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The British Government is caught between the dollar shortage and the demands of its citizens for more tobacco. More supplies may soon be available from Southern Rhodesia, but during the pre-war days and during the boom years of war the British smoker acquired a taste for American tobacco.

Perhaps the most difficult part of the problem is that tobacco is unrationed at a time when practically all other goods are on the ration. Excess purchasing power runs to tobacco, so that there is a great shortage caused by aggravated postwar demand.

London.

ECONOMICS, like any other science has no morals: it is concerned with facts. The economist is not concerned whether tobacco is one of the world's worst evils or—as a world-famed biologist has claimed—one of the supreme discoveries of civilized mankind. He merely observes the fact that in the rating of many individual consumers all over the world it ranks not even second to, but equal with food.

Hence the extraordinary attention paid to the "tobacco famine" at present "ravaging" Britain. Amidst all the worries of maintaining a reasonable nutritional standard for the people and a sufficiency of raw materials for industry, the British authorities are as disturbed as the British public by the shortage of this narcotic.

From the beginning of July the quota which U.K. manufacturers were permitted to withdraw from bond was cut from 120 to 100 per cent. The base period is 1939-40; so as much is being released now as at the beginning of the war. The "famine" is due not to abnormally restricted supplies but to a heavy increase in demand, satiable while liberal American supplies were part of a common war effort but too costly now that it makes a big call on the gold and dollar reserve.

By far the largest part of Britain's tobacco consumption is of the Virginian-type flue-cured leaf. So accustomed has the market become to American tobacco that most English smokers are not even aware that the tobacco plant grows happily in most soils and climates and could, if necessary, be grown on a large scale at home, as it is in Holland and other neighboring countries. Nor is, for instance, the large Indian output of some 1,000 million lb. taken seriously into account, because it consists of the dark-fried variety consumed only on a relatively modest scale, by pipe-smokers in Britain. There are some ardent devotees of "Turkish" and "Egyptian" cigarettes (containing, as likely as not, Greek or South African tobacco), but the general public cannot be wooed from the light flue-cured type.

The U.K.'s current consumption of American tobacco is at a rate of some 200 million lb. annually. Supplies already purchased or for which dollars have been allocated for the current year amount to some 140 million lb. In effect, in order to maintain even the current restricted consumption, about 60 million lb. more flue-cured tobacco has to be obtained from other producing areas this year than last.

The development of tobacco-growing in Canada has been well publicized, and Canadian tobacco is, of course, readily acceptable to Britain. But there is the dollar problem with Canada as with the U.S.A., and it is unlikely that Britain will be able to afford more than, say, 15 million lb. from the Canadian crop this year—no advance at all on last year.

Empire Tobacco

There is only one big source of American-type supplies outside North America: Southern Rhodesia. Belatedly appreciating the dollar problem (or else reluctant to offend a major American producing interest by taking action earlier), Britain has undertaken to buy two-thirds of the Southern Rhodesian crop for the next five years; and it seems that this year there will be available from this source nearly 20 million lb. to meet the dollar-tobacco deficit, over and above the 30 million lb. obtained last year. This area's 1948 crop is estimated at 76 million lb., and, despite the need to devote equipment and fertilizers primarily to food production, an increase to the neighborhood of 100 million lb. is expected before many years.

There are people in the tobacco industry who say that Empire supplies could satisfy all Empire requirements within five years, if sufficient incentive and assistance were given to the growers. These people are strongly critical of the concessions, made already or promised, on Empire Preference. After the Ottawa agreements of 1932 the preference enjoyed by Empire tobacco was equivalent to 25 per cent of the U.K. duty.

American Request

When the 10-year agreements ended the Treasury agreed to an American request to scale down the money value of the preference, and it has been whittled down to only 2¾ per cent of the total duty, which has itself been rising steeply. Under the Geneva and Havana commitments of the International Trade Organization Britain is obliged to reduce the amount of the preference still further and finally to eliminate it, if the tobacco duty is lowered.

An additional complication is Article IX of the Washington Agreement, which prohibits Britain from granting to other suppliers more favorable opportunities in the British market than are available to the Americans. Strictly interpreted, this Article would not allow the substitution of Empire tobacco for the supplies hitherto purchased from America, but it is understood that, unofficially (and in defiance of the growers who doubt whether a market temporarily lost will in fact be regained), the American government will not keep Britain too strictly to her commitment in this case.

These matters of high policy do not alter the fact that for the next year or two Britain's tobacco requirements cannot be satisfied by imports without so heavy an expenditure of dollars as will not only aggravate the economic problem but also raise doubts whether the austere efforts to recover are really serious. Stocks, now in the region of 300 million lb., are not much more than a year's consumption. It may be necessary to limit consumption, either by higher prices or by direct rationing. The price of 20 standard cigarettes in Britain is now 70 cents, compared with 24 cents before the war. It is probably no exaggeration to say that another heavy increase in the duty in next April's Budget could bring down the Government. Previous increases have done much more to benefit the Exchequer than to economize tobacco.

In any case, viewed academically, this is an interesting example of a commodity in wide popular demand which is left uncontrolled, in an inflationary period, while controls check demand for other goods.

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FOR FURTHER INFORMATION SEE YOUR LOCAL BROKER

Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited

DIVIDEND NO. 397

A dividend of 6c per share has been declared by the Directors on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on the 29th day of September, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 1st day of September, 1948.

DATED the 20th day of August, 1948.
P. C. FINLAY,
Secretary.

NATIONAL STEEL CAR CORPORATION
LIMITED

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-seven and one-half cents (37½c) per share has been declared for the quarter ending September 30, 1948, payable on October 15, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business September 15, 1948.

By Order of the Board.
H. J. FARNAN,
Secretary.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Ore Finds At Buffalo Ankerite Provide New Hope for Future

By JOHN M. GRANT

NEW ore discoveries, following an accelerated and broad program of underground exploration decided upon when 1947 development and exploration failed to sufficiently increase ore reserves to enable Buffalo Ankerite Gold Mines to materially increase production, are providing renewed hope for the profitable extension of the mine's existence. The mine, with a productive history dating from 1926, has experienced trying times during the past few years, and saw a steady depletion of its low grade ore reserves. E. G. Kinkel, president, when arranging for new financing earlier this year, in which Moneta—a former Porcupine producer—participated, stated that for several years, the operating difficulties of the company were due primarily to the fact that, notwithstanding large expenditures for exploration and development, it has had to operate with comparatively low grade ore and shortage of labor with consequent reduction in mill tonnage from capacity of 1,200 tons per day to an average throughout 1947 of 575 tons per day. These factors, together with the loss of $3.50 per ounce premium on gold, plus higher costs for wages, materials and equipment, have resulted in an excessive cost per ounce for gold produced.

•

If the company can find new ore and build up its ore reserves accordingly, it will be in a position to step up mill tonnage with the expectation of profitable operations, the Buffalo Ankerite Gold Mines' head pointed out, when the additional capital was being arranged. With development taking precedence over production, the $400,000 acquired from the sale of unissued treasury shares, (issued capitalization is still under 1,000,000 shares) is being expended in exploring a block of ground, extending from 1,000 feet to the bottom of the mine at 3,450 feet. Six levels are under development in the large area north of the No. 5 shaft. Ore possibilities are said still existent in the south orebodies, but best hopes for new production are in the north zone beyond the area previously explored. The program of crosscutting and diamond drilling some time ago indicated ore possibilities in the new undeveloped area, and to date some rather good new diamond drill indications have been secured, suggesting the downward extension of some low grade found in old work which might develop into an important tonnage. Future prospects have become increasingly intriguing as narrow high grade intersections encountered in underground diamond drilling on the Wright claim, north of the main mine workings, have in drifting given high values. In early sampling the first of the new veins to be opened in the line-drive on the 3,250-foot level at a point above 500 feet north of the shaft assayed in ounces. This development is believed to be one of several for which the geological structure at this horizon may be favorable.

•

While the productive history o Buffalo Ankerite Gold Mines, in th southern Porcupine district, abou two miles from Dome Mines, commenced in 1932, the company's properties produced gold as far back a 1926. The total production by the company and its predecessors to the en

The Stock Analyst

By W. GRANT THOMSON

SUCCESSFUL investment depends on knowing two things: (1) What to buy (or sell) (2) When to buy (or sell). The Stock Analyst—a study of Canadian stock habits—answers the first question. An Investment Formula provides a definite plan for the second.

All active and well distributed stocks (with a few minor exceptions) advance or decline with the Averages. The better grade investment stocks do not normally move as fast as the averages, while on the other hand the very speculative issues have a relative velocity more than twice or three times as great.

The STOCK ANALYST divides stocks into three Groups according to their normal velocity in relation to the Averages.

GROUP "A"—Investment Stocks
GROUP "B"—Speculative Investments
GROUP "C"—Speculations

The Factors affecting the longer term movements of a company's shares are ascertained from a study of their normal habits. Predominant Factors are shown as:

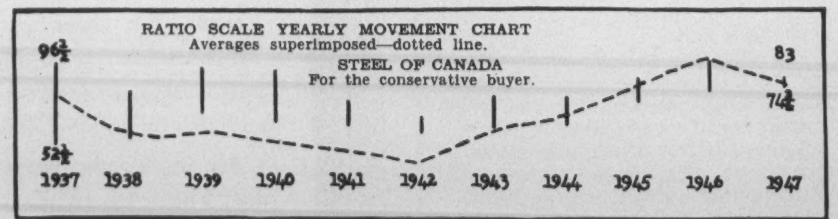
1. FAVORABLE
2. AVERAGE or
3. UNATTRACTIVE

A stock rated as Favorable has considerably more attraction than one with a lower rating, but it is imperative that purchases be made, even of stocks rated Favorable with due regard to timing because few stocks will go against the trend of the Averages.

The Investment Index is the average yield of all stocks expressed as a percentage of the yield of any stock, thus showing at a glance the relative investment value placed on it by the "bloodless verdict of the market-place."

STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

Price	$78.50		Averages		Steel
Yield	3.8%	Last 1 Month	Down 3.5%		Up 1.9%
Investment Index	140	Last 12 Months	Up 3.5%		Up .6%
Group	"A"	1946-48 range	Down 28.2%		Down 27.5%
Rating	Average	1948- range	Up 28.3%		Up 19.3%



SUMMARY:—Steel Company of Canada offers an opportunity to the conservative buyer who likes to hold a portion of his funds in common stocks but who does not wish to venture too far into the speculations. Nothing could be much more conservative than the percentage movements of the shares of this company as can be seen from the figures and the chart above. The long bull market of 1942-1946 gave Steel an opportunity to rise from 57 (1942) to 92½ (1946) and the ensuing decline carried the shares back to 67 (March 1948).

The current yield on Steel is slightly less than 4%. Those who find the Investment Index an indicator of future dividend policy may be interested to note that it stood at 100 in Dec. 1945 and is currently 144. This writer certainly does not pretend to know what is ahead in so far as dividends are concerned but this index seems to indicate that there is very considerable confidence in the maintenance of the current rate and also some anticipation of eventual higher payments.

Net working capital of over $35,000,000 entitles this company's shares to be rated as one of the bluest of the blue chips.

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THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

A dividend of two dollars per share has been declared payable on the 15th day of October, 1948 to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1948.

MONTREAL,
AUG. 25, 1948

S. C. SCADDING,
Secretary

PRESTON EAST DOME MINES, LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 36

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half (1½c) cents per share has been declared on the issued Capital Stock of the Company, payable in Canadian funds October 15th, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1948.

By Order of the Board.
L. [illegible] HALL,
Secretary.

Toronto, August 20th, 1948.

Consolidated Press Limited

DIVIDEND No. 33

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 16¼ cents per share for the quarter ending September 30th., 1948, has been declared on the Class "A" shares of the Company, payable on the 1st day of October, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of September, 1948.

By order of the Board,
E. L. PATCHET,
Treasurer.

Toronto, Ont.
July 26th, 1948.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

Famous Players Canadian Corporation
Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of Twenty-five Cents (25c) per share (being at the rate of $1.00 per share per annum) has been declared for the quarter ending September 30th, 1948, on all issued common shares of the Company, payable on Saturday the 25th day of September, 1948, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Friday, the 10th day of September, 1948.

By Order of the Board.
N. G. BARROW,
Secretary.

TORONTO, August 24th, 1948.

of March, 1948, was approximately $30,600,000, while dividends so far exceed $2,763,000, although none have been paid since five cents a share was disbursed in January, 1945. As pointed out the war years were extremely difficult ones for the company, and in 1946 the milling facilities were consolidated in the north plant, which brought capacity to 1,200 tons daily, and also contributed to greater efficiency. From results to date on the present program it appears likely that a lower tonnage of better grade ore may be handled in the future, say 400 to 500 tons a day, rather than the capacity rate. Ore reserves at the beginning of January, 1948, were estimated at 180,106 tons averaging $6.06, as compared with 204,608 tons averaging $6.91 per ton at the start of 1947.

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The three-compartment shaft at North Inca Gold Mines, in the Indin Lake area, Yellowknife district, is expected to be completed to 325 feet this month, with a new level established at 300 feet, and adequate funds are reported available for the development of this horizon. Drifting on the 185-foot level is in high grade ore, and the No. 1 vein was intersected 50 feet west of the No. 9 vein. At last report the 103 south drift had been advanced 52 feet and at 29 feet junction was made with the No. 2 vein. Slashing for a width of 12 feet at the junction was done and a preliminary estimate showed 0.32 oz. over eight feet for a length of 16 feet off the nose of the drag folded structure. The latest reported car sample averages were 1.22 ozs. from 20 cars and 0.33 oz. from 30 cars. Immediately prior to the junction of the two veins, drifting on the No. 1 vein averaged 0.78 oz. over 1.5 feet in two successive rounds.

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International Nickel Co. of Canada, in the first half of the current year, had the highest earnings for any period in the company's history, except in 1937. Profits for the six months, in terms of U.S. currency, were $20,235,006 after all charges, equivalent to $1.32 per share on the common stock, after preferred dividend requirements, as against $16,460,339, or $1.06 a common share in the like portion of 1947. While net sales during the three months ended June 30 were well up to the level of the previous three months, a sharp increase in operating costs and expenses, reduced profits on the common shares to 64 cents as compared with 68 cents per share in the first three months of 1948, and 55 cents for the second quarter of 1947. As at June 30 last, net working capital amounted to $149,936,999, as compared with $144,095,210 at the year end, and established a new high record.

•

With a substantial quantity of high grade ore opened on the bottom 700-foot level, and some new ore indications on the 500-foot horizon, production may be resumed early next spring at New Jason Mines, at Casummit Lake, in the Patricia district. Milling operations were suspended in July last year and the management is desirous of having 90,000 tons of ore available before resuming. The future of the mine appears to be in a porphyry area south of the old main ore area, and so far drifting has only been carried out on the 700 and 500-foot levels. Drifting on the 700-foot horizon has opened five shoots, the combined length of which is 563 feet with a calculated average of 1.18 oz. over 29.9 inches. Two recent horizontal diamond drill holes on the 700-foot level gave intersections of 23.0 ozs. over 37 inches and 0.36 ozs. over 36 inches, and these intersections are of importance in that they show the vein continuing in the porphyry host rock, which previously looked as if it had been cut off by a band of tuffs.

•

An average of 380 tons per day has been reached at Coniaurum Mines, in the Porcupine area, where the milling rate for 1947 averaged 318 tons per day, and expectations are the present objective of 400 tons will be reached shortly. Enough new ore is being developed to maintain ore reserves, but no important new ore sources have been discovered. The long exploratory drive on the bottom (5,500-foot) level is being continued northeast to the company's east boundary, about 1,000 feet distant, and nothing of outstanding interest has been apparent recently. In the June quarter the Coniaurum mill handled 30,760 tons for net recovery of $284,867, after charges, as against net output of $307,923 from 28,260 tons in the preceding three months. Profits after taxes, but before depreciation, due to higher costs, declined to $31,613 from $49,883. For the first half of 1948 profit, before depreciation, amounted to $81,496, as compared with $41,074 in the first six months of 1947.

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An offer by Siscoe Gold Mines—operator of a producing gold property in Quebec which is nearing exhaustion—to commence development at once with a view to bringing the lead-silver mine of Silver Giant Mines, at Spillimacheen, B.C., into production has been accepted by shareholders of the latter company. Siscoe asked for a minimum term of three months, to block out sufficient ore to warrant the erection of a concentrator of at least 300 tons daily capacity. Siscoe desires a minimum of 140,000 tons of positive ore before building a 300-500 ton mill. In return for its investment, Siscoe requested an option to purchase 1,600,000 shares of Silver Giant stock at 50 cents per share, in addition to which it would receive a bonus of 200,000 shares if the property is brought into production with milling at not less than 300 tons daily within 12 months of commencement of mill construction.

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The possibility of an early dividend for Golden Manitou Mines' zinc-gold-silver-lead property in Bourlamaque township, northwestern Quebec, as has been mentioned in this column is now a reality. It joins the dividend-paying companies with an initial disbursement of five cents per share to be made October 1. The company's mill has a capacity of 1,000 tons a day, at which rate it is now being operated, and so far this year there has been a steady improvement in earnings. In July the operating profit of $138,544 established a new all-time peak. Further the operating profit of $547,798 realized in the first seven months of the current year was almost 2½ times the $220,988 reported for the whole of 1947. As July shipments of zinc concentrates were made after the end of the month they secured the benefit of the latest price increase.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Market Still Marks Time

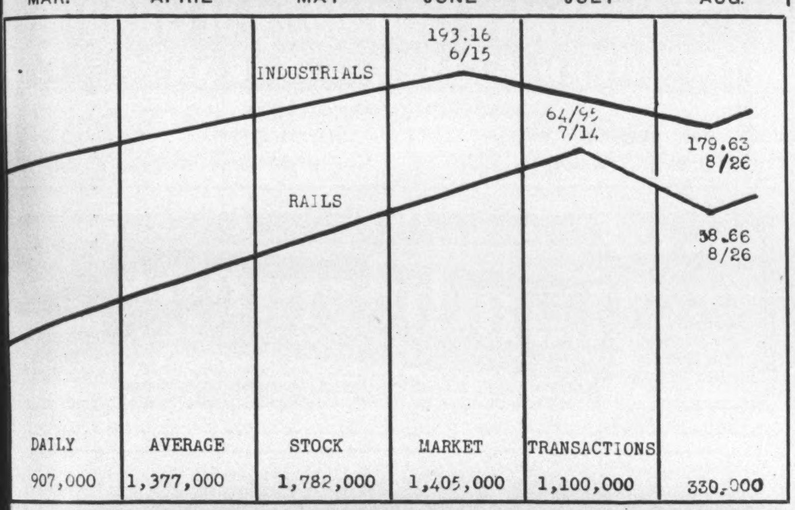
BY HARUSPEX

THE LONG-TERM N. Y. AND CANADIAN MARKET TREND: Primary trend upward. Barring war, movement could extend well into 1949. Intermediate trend in both averages upward to mid-June, with subsequent reversal indicated should rails close at or below 58.50.

Over recent weeks the stock market has turned quite dull. This dullness follows decline by the market into, but not to the bottom of, the 183/175 area on the Dow-Jones industrial average. This area was previously mentioned herein as representing the normal limits to a technical price correction of the February-to-June advance. Thus, dullness comes at a time when some attempt at a stock market reversal to an upward direction is to be expected. Whether such attempt will be successful can be determined by whether the market, as reflected by the two averages, can move out of a sidewise or "line" formation that has marked its movement over recent weeks. Upside emergence would be disclosed by closes in both the rail and industrial averages at or above 62.46 and 187.10, respectively. In such event, advance to the June-July tops could be anticipated, with even higher levels a normal expectancy. Pending such development, recession to 175—lower limits of the correction area—cannot be ruled out.

In any event, we continue our advice of recent weeks, namely, that where cash reserves are excessive, or for those who do not care to carry any insurance against the war risk while the Berlin blockade is being settled, we would regard the current weak spell as an opportune time to build up positions.

DOW-JONES STOCK AVERAGES



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ABOUT INSURANCE

Effect On British Insurance Of Nationalization Of Industry

By GEORGE GILBERT

At the time the comprehensive National Insurance Act and the Industrial Injuries Act were passed in Britain, it was officially stated that the government had no intention of otherwise interfering with the transaction of insurance business as a private enterprise.

But it soon became evident that there was a possibility of large scale withdrawals of business as a result of the nationalization and self-insurance of industries. At present the government is not discontinuing private insurance cover to the extent which was at first expected, as in several cases existing insurances are being kept in force.

OF COURSE it was regarded as inevitable that the coming into effect of the National Insurance Act and the Industrial Injuries Act in Great Britain would have direct and important effects on the business of insurance as a private enterprise. It was known that the taking over by the government of the administration of workmen's compensation would mean a substantial reduction in the premium income of the companies writing that class of insurance until they have recouped these losses by extending their activities in other directions. But even in the field of employers' liability insurance there remains quite a field for development, as employers remain liable for damages where it can be shown that accidents were due to negligence on their part.

In the case of industrial life insurance, it was known that the curtailment of funeral expense insurance would have a certain effect on new business, but not to the same extent it would have had some years ago when the bulk of the business consisted of whole life policies which were taken out to provide for funeral expenses. However, the proportion of such business has been steadily decreasing for many years and at present the larger part of the new business premium income is derived from endowment policies.

Limitation Approved

With respect to the provision in the new law which limits the issue of funeral expense policies to the children, step-children or grand-children of the life to be insured, and limits the total sum for which such a life may be insured by any one applicant to £20, the chairman of the Britannic, Mr. J. A. Jefferson, said that he welcomed this provision, as it made clear the legality of this class of business. Last year, he said, the new premiums in the company's industrial branch consisted of 80 per cent endowment assurances and 20 per cent whole life assurances. None of the endowment assurances and only about a half of the whole life assurances were effected for funeral expenses.

As from July 5, 1948, the various national insurance schemes relating to sickness, unemployment and pensions became merged in one comprehensive national scheme, and the work of the approved societies, many of them organized and administered for over 35 years by the industrial life companies, was taken over by the Ministry of National Insurance. The personal assistance which the societies were able to give under the old national health insurance scheme has been commented on favorably in many quarters and doubts have been expressed as to the wisdom of making the change. The connection of the industrial life companies with the national health insurance scheme has always been on a non-profit basis, and the severance of the connection will not adversely affect them financially.

While the loss of business referred to above was to be expected as a result of the coming into force of the National Insurance Act and the Industrial Injuries Act, it was not anticipated that there would be further inroads into the business, particularly in view of the official statement of the government's intention not otherwise to interfere with the transaction of insurance business by private enterprise and of the government's recognition of the international basis and character of insurance and its value to the country as an important invisible export.

Coal Board Policy

It was with dismay therefore that they became aware of the possibility of large scale withdrawals from the market of insurance business in all departments as a result of the nationalization of various industries. It was learned toward the end of 1946 that the National Coal Board, the first of the central authorities on whom devolved the administration of a nationalized industry, had taken action on the question of insurance of the numerous properties and businesses which were to be transferred to the Board on Jan. 1, 1947, and later it was confirmed that the long-term policy of the National Coal Board was to carry its own insurance.

In referring to the various fire insurance policies which had previously been issued to the constituent undertakings and which were in force on Jan. 1, 1947, the chairman of the British Insurance Association in his annual address last year said he believed they had been transferred to the National Coal Board and would run to their first renewal date in the current year but not beyond.

As to motor insurance, he said the Board had negotiated a certificate of security which relieved it of the compulsory insurance obligations of the Road Traffic Act. Certain classes of insurance, he said, were being continued for the time being and pending further consideration, including steam boiler, elevator and electrical plant catastrophe risk, common law liability to employees and personal accident insurance.

Some Not Discontinued

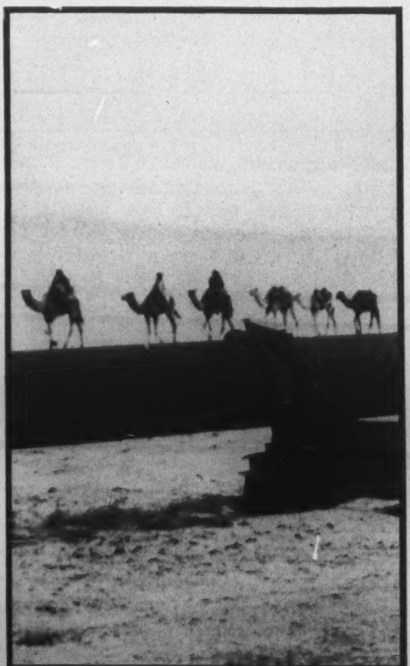
Since then, however, the government has not been proceeding with the discontinuance of private insurance on nationalized industries to the extent which was at first expected. When the British Transport Commission took over a group of properties at the beginning of this year, the insurances current on Jan. 1, 1948, it has been announced, are being continued.

According to the present chairman of the British Insurance Association, the British Electric Authority has set up a working party to deal with the question of insurance, and that for the present existing insurance are being kept in force. He expressed the hope that the working party would recommend arrangements for insurance which will be mutually beneficial to the Authority and to the insurance industry.

With respect to the policy of the Raw Cotton Commission in the matter of insurance to be adopted after Jan. 1, 1948, the date on which they became responsible for the raw cotton entering the country, he said the Commission have decided to continue to insure not only against fire and accident but also in respect of the marine risks in shipping the cargoes from abroad.

As to the government's Ground Nuts Scheme in East Africa, he said that a considerable volume of insurance had been placed in connection with the scheme and that those responsible regard insurance as a commercial necessity.

Accordingly, there is ground for the hope that those in charge of British nationalized industries will come to a realization of the fact that no industry or group of industries could organize a staff of technicians which would render a service and at the same cost comparable with that provided by the British insurance market with its generations of experience.



Construction of Arabian-American Oil Company's 1,000-mile pipeline across the Arabian Desert from the Persian Gulf to the Mediterranean is under way. The 30-inch pipe, when finished, will carry between 350,000 and 500,000 barrels of oil daily.

NOTICE

is hereby given that the China Fire Insurance Company Limited having ceased to carry on business in Canada, has reinsured its liabilities in Canada, in the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited which is registered under the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, 1932, as amended, to transact business in Canada, and will apply to the Minister of Finance for the release on the 29th day of November, 1948, of the securities on deposit with the Minister of Finance; and that any Canadian policyholder opposing such release should file his opposition thereto with the Minister of Finance, Ottawa, on or before the 29th day of November, 1948.

Dated at Toronto, Ont., this 13th day of August, 1948.

COLIN E. SWORD
Chief Agent for Canada

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

Have you any recent government figures showing the financial position of a company called Les Prévoyants du Canada, with head office in Quebec? Is it licensed in Ontario, and has it any deposit with the government for the protection of policyholders? I don't see its name on the list of companies registered at Ottawa.

J.M.B., Windsor, Ont.

Les Prévoyants du Canada, with head office in Quebec, Que., was incorporated in Quebec in 1942, and operates under provincial charter and licence and not under Dominion registry. It is regularly licensed in the province of Ontario and has a deposit with the Ontario government of $50,000 for the protection of policyholders. According to government figures recently published by the Quebec Superintendent of Insurance, its total admitted assets at the end of 1947 were $1,496,384, made up of: Bonds and debentures, $346,129; stocks, $355,354, mortgage loans, $484,141; real estate, $109,875; loans on policies, $56,212; cash on hand and in bank, $33,711; non-ledger assets, $110,962. Its total liabilities except capital amounted to $1,130,198, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $366,186. Its paid up capital was $260,656, so there was a net surplus of $16,186 over capital, actuarial reserves, reserve for outstanding claims and all liabilities. The gross amount of its business in force at the end of 1947 was $28,095,137. All claims are readily collectable and the company is safe to insure with.

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Stop M.P.'s Absenteeism By Better Pay Methods

By N. WARD

The indemnity law for payment of Members of Parliament needs changing. It permits too much sessional absenteeism; it also means hurried up legislation before the session's pay period of 200 days ends. As one improvement this writer suggests that the practice of counting adjourned days as days of attendance for purpose of the indemnity, be discontinued.

THE last session of Parliament brought to light two peculiarities of the system by which Canadian M.P.'s are paid, neither of which gives any indication of being in the public interest.

Members receive two kinds of payment: if a session lasts more than 65 days, they are entitled to an indemnity of $4,000, which is taxable as if it were a salary; in addition, they get an annual tax-free allowance of $2000. The $4000 indemnity is paid in monthly instalments once the 65-day mark is passed, and this is drawn by members at the daily rate of $20. Since days of adjournment, such as week-ends, are counted in, this means that for a thirty-day month a member gets $600. It also means that if a session lasts more than 200 days, the entire $4000 is used up. Not unnaturally, members then begin to feel that they are working for nothing for every day beyond the two hundred. Twice in the past, as a matter of fact, Parliament has voted itself a bonus of $500 for overtime.

It is here that the first peculiarity enters. The unreasonably complicated way in which members draw their indemnities can produce a situation which leads to unseemly haste to prorogue Parliament. This is what happened in the 1947-48 session. The legislature met on Dec. 5, 1947, so that two hundred days after that falls on June 21, 1948. Parliament had not finished its business then, however, and the last days of the session were marked by a remarkable desire to get through—a phenomenon in which the approach of vacation time for everybody else was no doubt an additional factor. Topics which might have received days or even weeks of attention had they come up earlier were dealt with in a few hours at most; estimates involving substantial sums of money were passed without delay.

The treatment accorded the report of the Committee on Prices is a case in point; contentious though it was, the House of Commons adopted it in two days. Admittedly, that was sufficient time for the various groups in Parliament to state their positions on the report. But it is tolerably certain that if the report had been ready earlier, it would have been considered at greater length in the legislature. Since democracy works in a mysterious way, there is no telling what might have resulted from more prolonged exposure of the report to opposition criticism.

There is a large joker in the indemnity law which contributes to the unseemly haste towards prorogation time, and that is the counting of days of adjournment as days for which members are paid. Parliament knocked off for 37 days at Christmas, for example, and took another 11 days at Easter. Add 20 two-day week-ends and one one-day week-end, and you have the curious result that while Parliament was actually in session for 200 days up to June 21, it stood adjourned for 89. At $20 daily, members are thus paid $4000 for 200 days' work, when in fact the House sat on only 111 of them. On top of that, a member can absent himself for fifteen days before any penalties come into operation to reduce his indemnity, with the even more curious result that, of the 200 days between Dec. 5 and June 21, each member held a private kitty of 104 days so far as his pay was concerned.

Pay For Little Attendance

The essentials of the law in this respect have not been changed since, and it is still legally possible for a member to draw a large proportion of his pay for only sporadic attendance in Ottawa. Counting him present, in effect, on adjourned days, plus his fifteen days of freedom before any deductions are made, plus the fact that deductions come at the relatively low rate of $25 daily (from the indemnity of $4000) and $12.50 daily (from the $2000 allowance) will still leave the member quite a lot of his total pay. It is small wonder that occasional complaints have been heard in the Commons of the prolonged week-ends taken by Ontario and Quebec members.

A second result of the indemnity law which emerged during the recent session was that it gave the government a potential instrument by which to hurry things through the legislature. Since the $4000 indemnity had all been earned by June 21, an adjournment of Parliament until the fall would have brought the members back in the autumn without any additional remuneration. On the other hand, if they stayed away from the fall meeting, they would be penalized the $25 for every day of absence beyond the fifteen free days allowed them, and an additional $12.50 of their expense allowance. The government thus had the members generally in a fairly tough spot: either they pushed through the sessional business around the end of June, or they would be brought back in the fall, in which event they might be considerably out of pocket whether they attended the fall sitting or stayed away.

Free Discussion

All this adds up to the fact that there is something the matter with the way in which we pay Members of Parliament. It should not be possible for the system of payment to interfere with the free discussion of public business. Nor is it proper that the indemnity law should become a threat in the hands of the government to force members to hasten matters in the Commons. Finally, it is little short of ridiculous that Parliament should take a month's holiday at Christmas, another fortnight at Easter, and then feel in June that it must hurry to prorogue because its pay per day has run out.

This is not to say that Members of Parliament are overpaid. On the contrary, a total remuneration of $6000 is very indifferent pay indeed for a conscientious M.P. The basic problem to be settled is whether that $6000 is for a year's work, in which case the law should be amended so that the House can sit for most of a year with a clear conscience, or whether the $6000 is intended to apply to a session of limited length. If the latter, legal provision should be made for overtime, so that the public interest will not suffer from sessions that extend past the last daily stipend of $20 paid to members.

One obvious improvement, which could not conceivably injure any member, would be to abolish the practice of counting adjourned days as days of attendance for purposes of the indemnity. If members are to be paid a flat sum for a session, regardless of the session's length beyond the minimum of 65 days, the counting of adjourned periods as if Parliament were in session is the major weakness in the law. Had it not been for that practice, only $2220 of the $4000 indemnity would have been paid to members by June 21, so that the pressure to adjourn on the excuse that members had begun to work gratis would not have existed. That would perhaps result in comparatively poor pay for members on a monthly basis, but to a taxpayer it seems to be a more reasonable arrangement than that which now operates.

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Manchuria Nearly Finished By War, Disease, Looting

By K. M. SLEE

This foreign correspondent describes life in besieged Mukden, Manchuria. Disease and starvation are rampant; civilian and Nationalist military morale is near collapse.

Mukden.

THIS once thriving city, industrial hub of fabulously rich Manchuria, is reduced to a grey drab shadow of its pre-war self.

As the plane circles the wide stretched industrial districts before swinging in to land, one gets the instant impression that something is wrong, and in a flash realizes what it is—one is seeing thousands of tall factory chimneys with not a wisp of smoke from them nor a truck or waggon moving. Of the city's 6,000 important factories, 80 per cent are idle. Under the Japanese they employed 300,000 workers. Now only 60,000 are at work, including the government arsenal, the largest single industrial unit still functioning in Mukden.

A great deal of the machinery in these factories was ruthlessly looted by the Russians when they occupied Manchuria at the Japanese surrender. Hundreds of trainloads of machinery were carried off into Soviet territory and what was left was largely rendered useless. The Chinese Communists who came later almost completed the destruction. Russia did not want a prosperous Manchuria and the Chinese Communists tried to spoil the city's remaining industrial potential before reluctantly abandoning it to Chiang Kai-shek.

The general air of wrack and ruin extends to the airfield. Battered wrecks of Japanese aircraft still lie there, with coolies and refugees sheltering from the sun under the drooping wings. Inside one of two huge Japanese hangars sit masses of refugees awaiting airlifts out. Trucks bulging with people keep arriving and these are marshalled inside and sit patiently on their bundles until the time comes for the plane, perhaps hours later.

Desolate City

One gets the full impact of Mukden's plight on entering the city, which is in shabby desolation. Half the shops are shuttered and empty, and have been for a long while. The people are badly clad, and have sallow pinched faces or the unhealthy bloated appearance that goes with malnutrition. Of a population of nearly a million, 300,000 are unemployed, which means destitute.

On Taiyuan Street, main shopping thoroughfare, there is a lively but depressing open-air market. Here people come to sell personal belongings to raise money. Spread on bits of canvas are pathetic little heaps of assorted objects: crockery, pots and pans, garments, Japanese electric fans, scraps of jewellery—anything in fact that could conceivably be sold.

"This city is far better off now than it was in the winter," foreigners told your correspondent. "Men and women were dying of cold and starvation as the Communist guns hammered at the city's defences. Now there is new life in the city as the summer crops come in."

It is true that there is food in the town, but after the plenitude of the south Mukden is a sad sight. Food hawkers expose for sale a single flour dumpling which they guard jealously, afraid to show more of their scanty stock lest it be snatched. Instead of the great piles of succulent vegetables to be seen in the south a hawker will have but a handful of weedy leaves on his stall.

Militarily, Mukden is as safe as any town held by the Nationalists. If the garrison forces fight, it is most unlikely that the Communists will be able to take the city in the foreseeable future. The troops guarding the city are well equipped and ample in numbers. The only trouble is that they are waging a defensive war and leaving the initiative to the enemy who is taking full advantage of this. Four Communist armies are grouped around the city, of which the Red 5th Column straddling the railway to the southwest of Mukden, is the most important force, according to General Chow, Nationalist chief of staff. To the northwest Communist Mongolian cavalry form part of the besiegers. Besides these four armies, with three days the Communists can summon four more, mobilized from smaller groups and guerillas.

General Chow told me that the Nationalists were waiting for a favorable moment to attack and drive back the Communists. He indicated, however, that there was little hope of the siege of Mukden being lifted by the reopening of the corridor to the south at the present time. Until that is done there is little real hope for Mukden. The Communists are content to maintain their stranglehold on the big centre, which must, they calculate, fall to them sooner or later if the present state of affairs continues.

Altogether, the picture in Manchuria today is a depressing one. The people are utterly war-weary. Civilian and military morale is dropping steadily, and there is a spirit of apathy abroad that provides fertile soil for black-marketing and every other anti-social practice. From the point of view of Chiang Kai-shek's government the only hopeful sign is that there are some indications that the people prefer corruption and inefficiency under the Central Government to the ruthlessness and rigours of a Communist state.

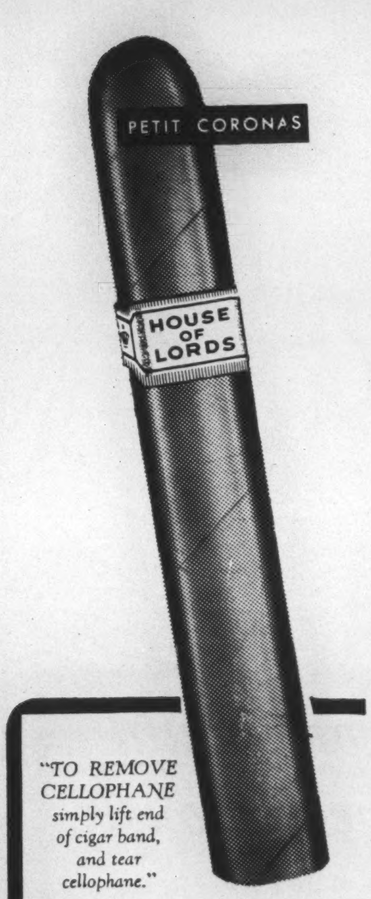
WORLD TODAY

(*Continued from Page* 10)

astonishing success of the Western airlift to Berlin was shaking it in the outside world. "In this situation they plainly wanted to talk more than ever. They needed time not only to prepare for future moves but also to reinforce their own damaged front. And now for the first time they were driven to recklessness. To stand still in Berlin would be a defeat of first magnitude."

Crankshaw's interpretation, it should be noted, is based on the belief that the Soviets, while seeking to gain time, do not intend to launch a war. He admits that he may be wrong, that they may merely be playing to choose their own time to make war. If this is their game, he doesn't believe it to be a clever one, since instead of lulling the West during the last three years they have done nothing but alert it.

House of Lords



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